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## Nicaragua dubs 'copter tragedy an 'accident'

MANAGUA, Dec. 11 (AP) — The government is investigating a fiery helicopter crash that killed 75 Indian children, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez said Friday, calling the crash an "accident."

Seven survivors — three children and the four-man crew — were rescued by a second helicopter Friday, a source said. The source added that unconfirmed reports from the scene indicated the dead were buried at the crash site in Northern Nicaragua.

The military helicopter crashed Thursday while evacuating the children from the Honduran border region. Government officials have indirectly blamed rightist rebels based in Honduras, saying cross-border raids made the evacuation necessary.

Radio Moscow claimed Friday the helicopter was shot down by "gunmen operating from bases in Honduras." Although the Nicaraguan government reported that a rescue helicopter was fired on late Thursday and slightly damaged, it did not say what caused the crash of the helicopter carrying the children.

The defense ministry said the air force helicopter crashed and burned in mountainous Jinotega Province, 210 miles (338 kms) north of Managua. The area has been declared a "military zone" by the leftist government because of frequent clashes between Nicaraguan soldiers and rightists operating out of Honduras.

Because of the large number of people on the helicopter, there was speculation that many of the children were babies or very young. The government provided no information on the ages of the children.

## Hotel blaze kills 11 in Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 11 (AFP) — At least 11 persons burned to death and 16 others were injured in a fire which gutted the seventh floor of one of the city's best known hotels, the Carlton, early Saturday.

The fire was finally brought under control after four hours by firemen using sea water after earlier efforts to fight the flames failed due to lack of water pressure.

Panic broke out in the neighborhood, which was closed to traffic by security forces to prevent looting, as hotel residents could be seen throwing themselves out of windows to escape the blaze.

Eyewitnesses reported that a mother threw her children out of a window in a bid to save them. Saturday's fire was the latest in a series of disasters this week in Egypt which have left at least 70 persons dead, injured scores of others and upset the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

## Sino-Indian relations turn sour over dance

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (Agencies) — India, in a diplomatic tiff arising from the recent Asian Games, Saturday cancelled the visit to Peking of an official delegation but declared that "we intend to persevere in efforts at normalization" of relations with China.

A three-member delegation scheduled to represent the Indian government at China-India friendship ceremonies at Peking next Wednesday "will not be going," government spokesman M.S. Aiyar told reporters.

"All members of the proposed delegation have agreed that the atmosphere has been spoiled...and is no longer conducive to a successful visit," he said.

What spoiled the atmosphere, Aiyar continued, was a "perverse" statement last Wednesday by China's official Hsinhua news agency objecting to two dances at the Dec. 4 Asian Games closing ceremony that originated in Arunachal Pradesh, a remote state in northeastern India lying in territory disputed by China.

Chinese ambassador Shen Jian was summoned to the Indian External Affairs Ministry Friday and told of India's "displeasure" over the Chinese news agency report.

The Chinese agency had called the presentation at the Asian of a lion dance and a peacock dance from Arunachal Pradesh "a deliberate step to propagate India's sovereignty over" territory claimed by China.

The Indian delegation had been invited to attend ceremonies next Wednesday in Peking in memory of Dr. D.S. Kotnis, an Indian physician who worked in the caves of Yenan with the late Chinese Communist leaders and treated Chinese casualties during the war with Japan. He died in 1942 in China.

Cancellation of the official visit appeared at first to represent an escalation of the Arunachal Pradesh dispute. The Indian side, took the position, however, that sending a delegation now would only escalate the whole border conflict that is at the heart of Chinese-Indian difference and led to their war of 1962.

Subramaniam Swamy, an opposition member of parliament on the delegation who is regarded as friendly to China, said he

## Labor raps intelligence role

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — The opposition Labor Party has accused British intelligence of misinformation and of blackening the reputation of people "seeking social change" in Britain and abroad by accusing them of being "the witting or unwitting tools of the Soviet Union."

A long party report on the intelligence services announced that a future Labor government would take action to protect citizens' rights and ensure that "security services become accountable democratic institutions."

The paper accused British intelligence of imposing their views of the world by "calculated leaks" and "slanted briefings on inter-

national issues and the subsidizing of book publishing."

The report, drawn up by a party-committee, including Labor leader Michael Foot and opposition interior affairs spokesman Roy Hattersley, said Labor would abolish the official secrets act and the system of press censorship known as "D notices."

It added: "there is a need to strike a balance between the undoubted security requirements of the country and its individual and collective rights."

Unless the role of the security services is clearly defined, they may engage in "practices which could undermine or endanger the very freedom they are supposed to defend," the report said.

The paper proposed a new law similar to the American "freedom of information act," making government documents — except top security ones — available to citizens. Hattersley's call last week for a parliamentary debate into Britain's intelligence services following the recent wave of security leak scandals was rejected by the Conservative government.

## Carl Marks sues China

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (R) — The People's Republic of China is being sued in New York by a securities firm called Carl Marks and Company.

In two suits presented to the U.S. district court Friday, the firm said the Chinese government had refused to pay \$12 million due on securities sold in the United States in 1919 — 30 years before the Communists took over in China.

The suits charge that, on the basis of resumed diplomatic relations between the governments of the United States and China in 1979, the present Chinese government is liable for the defaulted payments.

The suits seek \$5.2 million on treasury notes, including interest, and \$6.8 million on bearer bonds, plus interest.

## Habib rules out imposing peace plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Trying to break the Middle East deadlock, U.S. mediator Philip C. Habib assured the Arabs and Israelis that they will be pressed to accept President Ronald Reagan's peace plan if they go to the negotiating table.

"No one is being asked to precommit himself," Habib said Friday in a speech urging the parties to the Middle East conflict to put aside their differences long enough to enter peace talks.

Habib said the formula outlined by Reagan on Sept. 1, which calls for Palestinian self-rule linked to Jordan, represents only the U.S. position as an attempt to get the talks started.

"He doesn't require that others negotiate those views in advance," Habib said by way of assuring Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians that they would not be forced to accept U.S. terms.

Habib and his deputy, Morris Draper, are scheduled to return to the Middle East next Tuesday. Their first priority is arranging the total withdrawal of Israeli, Palestinian and Syrian forces from Lebanon.

"Lebanese have the right to be masters in their own homes," Habib said in a fund-raising speech for the American University of Beirut. Reagan's "priority consideration," Habib said, "is to accelerate the process of the withdrawal of external forces from Lebanon so that Lebanese sovereignty can be reasserted and the Lebanese can get back to the task of building their own nation."

That, in turn, Habib said, could set the stage for seeking a "comprehensive peace" in the Middle East.

He said Reagan's initiative was intended to "call attention to the absolute desirability of a negotiating peace process."

"There is no way in which the United States can, in and of itself, determine whether or not peace exists in the Middle East," Habib said. "Peace must be derived from the negotiations of the parties concerned. Negotiations must take place."

Israel, he rejected the U.S. formula, while the Arab world is split. Apart from the proposal itself, only Egypt is explicitly willing to recognize the Jewish state, which it did in a peace treaty in 1979.

Earlier, Habib briefed members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his mediation efforts in a closed session. Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking opposition Democrat on the committee, said Habib offered no approaches to break the deadlock.

Counseling patience, he said "a conflict going on for 30 years is not going to be resolved in two or three weeks."

## Prime appeals against sentence

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Admitted master spy Geoffrey Prime has filed an appeal of his 35-year prison sentence for passing secrets to the Soviets from the top-security government communications headquarters in Cheltenham, his lawyer said Saturday.

According to the lawyer, Prime is challenging the "excessive sentence" handed down after he pleaded guilty to espionage charges Nov. 10 at London's Old Bailey Central Criminal Court. The 44-year-old former Cheltenham employee also was given three years for assaults on three girls.

The sentences for some of the total nine counts run consecutively. Others run concurrently. The lawyer said that one avenue of appeal would be to ask that all the sentences run concurrently, which would give Prime only 18 years in prison.

According to Britain's attorney general Sir Michael Havers, Prime did "incalculable harm" to Western defense interests in a spying career lasting 14 years. As a top employee in the Russian language section at Cheltenham in western England, he is said to have had access to top-secret information passing through the center's computers and decoding rooms.

Prime currently is being held at Long Lartin top-security prison, near Evesham, and is reported undergoing intensive interrogation by American and British intelligence officers. It will likely be several months before his appeal is heard, the lawyer said.

## Facing Senate vote Reagan to ponder options on MX plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has indicated he is open to compromise on his embattled basing plan for the MX nuclear missile as he tries to enlist legislative support for the weapon.

Facing a crucial U.S. Senate vote next week on funds to build the first MX missiles, the president said Friday he is willing to have Congress debate and discuss and see if there are possible other options that could conceivably be improvements.

He urged Congress to approve money now and argue about its basing MX next year. "I believe it is absolutely essential to a strong, secure defense that we vote now on funds for that missile," he said.

He portrayed the dense-pack basing plan as "probably offering the best opportunity" but said "if the Congress wants to debate and discuss and see if there are possible other options that could conceivably be improvements over this, we're willing for that."

The U.S. House of Representatives voted Tuesday to delete money from a defense bill for the first five missiles. Reagan hopes to convince the House to reverse its vote if the Senate approves the bill. The House left intact funds for research development of the MX.

The dense-pack plan calls for the missiles to be deployed in silos spaced closely together on the theory that attacking missiles would destroy each other.

He said that if the Senate went along with last Tuesday's House vote to kill production funds for the 10-warhead missile, it would be a major setback for hopes of negotiating mutual arms reductions with Moscow. "A vote against MX production is a vote against arms control," the president said.

He reiterated his charge of Soviet involvement in the U.S. anti-nuclear movement and

## Cairo activists renounce plea

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (R) — Muslim activists accused of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government renounced earlier confessions, saying they were extracted under torture.

As on previous days at the week-old trial, the accused, most of them in their twenties, repeated claims that they and some relatives had been tortured by police.

One defendant, Ibrahim Ramadan Ahmad, an army officer, broke into sobs and told the Cairo court he was beaten and lashed and his family was intimidated by police.

Another defendant, Fathi Muhammad Allan, alleged that in order to bring pressure to bear on him, police had detained and tortured his father.

also cited newspaper headlines saying Moscow was happy with the House vote against the MX. "If the Soviets are so pleased, perhaps we should be a little more concerned," Reagan said.

The president accused his opponents in the House of pursuing dishonest tactics in winning their fight to kill MX production funds. He said the debate was on production, not the controversial deployment proposal, yet his opponents unfairly focused on the dense pack plan, not the actual need for the missile.

"This was unfair and lacking a little in honesty," he said.

Questioned about the cost of the MX system in the light of soaring government deficits and demands for cuts in defense spending, he said: "The first responsibility of the federal government is the security and freedom of the people of this country. If it comes down to... deficits or national security, I have to come down on the side of national security. Congress should also."

## U.S. panel ups aid to Israel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The powerful appropriations committee of the U.S. House of Representatives Friday approved an increase in aid to Israel, overriding objections by President Ronald Reagan's administration. The panel also approved a small raise for Egypt.

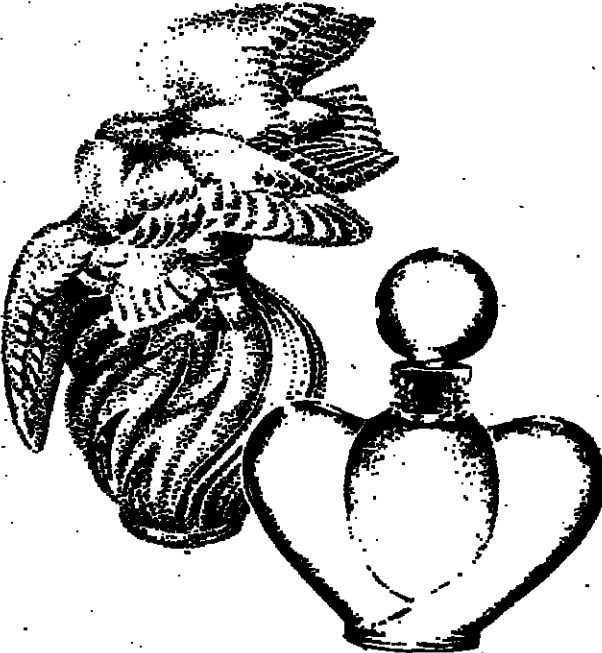
The Israeli increase, slightly lower than an amount approved by a Senate committee last week, virtually assures a hike in aid to Israel despite the Jewish state's invasion of Lebanon and defiance of Reagan's appeal to stop building settlements in occupied Arab territory.

Critics of Israel contend that neither the invasion nor the settlements would be possible without U.S. aid, but neither was mentioned in the committee discussion that preceded a voice vote approving the \$510 million increase.

The Reagan administration last week provoked a storm of protest from Israel by opposing any increase in aid to the Jewish state on grounds that it would undermine the president's peace initiative.

The house committee's proposal is part of a stop-gap budget expected to be approved by the full house next week. If the Senate changes any figures when it receives the measure, known as the continuing resolution, a final figure would be negotiated in a conference committee of the two houses before the resolution is sent to Reagan.

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## Foreign policy not dictated by sudden events

## Relations with USSR ruled out

RIYADH, Dec. 11 — Saudi Arabia does not plan, for the time being, to establish diplomatic relations with any other country, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said Saturday. He told *Okaz* that the time is not yet ripe for such a move.

Dr. Yamani, who was commenting on a statement made by Crown Prince Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, three days ago, said that the Kingdom's relations with other countries rests on certain principles and unless those principles are observed, Saudi Arabia will never think of altering its position.

"The Kingdom's relations with other countries depend, to a great extent, on their comprehension of our problems and their standing by our side," said the minister, "but with mutual respect and without interference in the affairs and policies of the region and without any attempt to impose hegemony or influence our historical con-

victions in one way or another.

Dr. Yamani said that what Prince Abdullah had literally said was that "Saudi Arabia does not plan to introduce any change in its policies or foreign relations at present ... Though we recognize the Soviet Union and People's China as major powers in this world, our international relations depend on the harmony of interests and vision ... which is not the case (with those two powers) so far."

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's trip to Moscow and Peking as a member of the Seven Member Committee set up by the Arab Summit in Fez was meant to express the Kingdom's desire to leave no stone unturned to ensure the success of Arab efforts aimed at establishing peace in the area and gathering positive and total support for our causes. But Prince Saud did not discuss specific issues with anyone outside the framework of such causes, Dr. Yamani said.

"However," the information minister added, "such discussions are not to be ruled

out at any time deemed opportune by the Kingdom."

Prince Abdullah had also said that "I would have no objection to studying any prospects of cooperation, in the future, with any other state ... provided we are persuaded that such cooperation will serve the Arab and Islamic worlds, keeping in sight, in the first place, our rights, sovereignty and (cultural) heritage."

"That means," Dr. Yamani said, "that the Arabs (and we are part of them) do not adopt definitive stands vis-a-vis anybody or any power. Our attitude varies according to whether such party provides solutions to our problems, serves our causes or disregards our rights and causes. The day when we shall find that a given state respects such rights and does not endeavor to expand or achieve its designs to our detriment, we shall not hesitate to reconsider our policies."

Dr. Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's foreign policy should be looked at from a comprehensive Arabo-Islamic angle, not

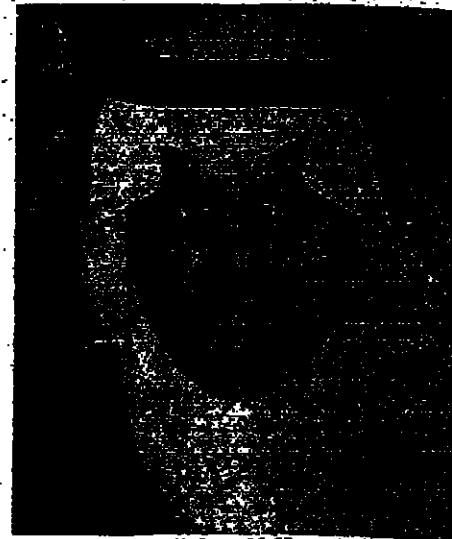


Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani through sudden events, because we have enough clear vision to adopt the right attitude at the right time.

## Naif attends Morocco conference

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif ibn Abdulaziz will leave here on Sunday for Morocco leading a high ranking delegation to attend the first session of the Arab ministerial council's meetings scheduled in Rabat on Dec. 13-15.

The delegation includes Director of Public Security, General Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh, Undersecretary for Administrative Affairs at the Interior Ministry, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Gammaz and senior officials.



Prince Naif

## Mauritian businessmen seek diplomatic ties, trade links

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — The Saudi Arabian Mauritius Brotherhood and Friendship Association at Port Louis is trying to promote relations and trade between the two countries, according to Association President Twayab Ibney Rostom.

Rostom, who is here on a 10-day visit of the Kingdom, told *Arab News* that during the visit he will meet Prince Saud Al-Faisal and present to him a personal letter from Mauritius Prime Minister A. Jugnauth. At the same time he will request the opening of an embassy in Mauritius to strengthen further the relations between the two countries.

Rostom said Mauritius was first discovered by the Arabs in the 10th century and occupies

a strategic position in the Indian Ocean as in case of the blockade of the Suez Canal during wars its importance increases as it is located between South Africa and the Arabian Gulf. The island has 108 mosques and out of a population of one million, 175,000 are Muslims and of the 18 cabinet ministers, there are four Muslim ministers, he added.

The association was set up in 1980 to strengthen the existing bond of brotherhood and friendship between the two countries. It receives eminent personalities from the Kingdom and sponsors functions and organizes Islamic cultural activities in Mauritius.

During Hajj period, the association collaborates with local authorities to facilitate the departure and arrival of pilgrims. Recently, it helped in the establishment of the King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz National Institute, which was inaugurated by Mauritian Prime Minister A. Jugnauth, said Rostom.

He said his government has recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and has agreed to allow it to open an office in Mauritius. His government has also condemned the brutal aggression of the Israelis in occupied Palestine and Lebanon.

Mauritius is a very good tourist place and it also invites investment from Saudi Arabian businessmen in the local industries. Mauritian businessmen are now trying to establish trade links with Saudi Arabia. The country can supply finished goods, garments, sugarcane, tea and tobacco. They find difficulties in getting visas for the trade missions, in the absence of embassy or consulate in his country, Rostom added.



Twayab Ibney Rostom

## Unified law based on Islamic tenets figures in Riyadh GCC meetings

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Justice ministers in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are scheduled to meet Saturday evening here at GCC headquarters.

Dr. Muhammad Al-Shayri director of the legal affairs at the GCC secretariat said that during the conference various topics concerning the promulgation of a unified legal system for the member countries specially in the civil, commercial and penal areas will be discussed. The unified law will stem from the Islamic tenets.

The conference will also discuss a paper

from the secretariat dealing with unifying maturity age concerning will, heritage and ownership since it affects the economic agreement signed already by the GCC countries.

During parity an idea will be discussed to establish a specialized jurists institute for training along the Islamic law. Moreover, the conference will see the possibility of publishing a legal magazine, an encyclopedia, exchanging delegations and expertise in legal affairs.

## Austrian delegation tours Jubail city

JUBAIL, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Austrian Industry and Commerce Minister Dr. Josef Staribacher and his delegation toured Jubail industrial city Saturday at the beginning of a few days' visit to the Kingdom.

The Austrian minister was accompanied by Jubail Industrial Project Director General Ahmad Al-Mubarak and other officials of the Royal Commission. Dr. Staribacher was briefed on the Royal Commission's projects in Jubail before a field visit of industrial and residential installations.

Among industries visited by the Austrian team were the Jubail Iron and Steel Company

(Hadeed), the Saudi Methanol Company, the Saudi Fertilizers Company and other support industries.

## British delegation visits Saudi Planning Ministry

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — British Sports Minister Steel Maclean and his delegation, visited the Planning Ministry here Saturday. The British group was received by Planning Undersecretary Hussein Sajini who briefed them on the Kingdom's development plans and their achievements.

## 40 Islamic countries invited to Quran contest

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — The Fifth International Quran Competition will be held in Makkah in the second week of March, it was reported Saturday.

The Jeddah-based *Okaz* said the competition would be run in five categories namely memorization of the full text of the Quran with recitations, full text, 20 parts, 10 parts

and one part.

A sum of one million Saudi riyals has been allocated for 25 cash prizes five prizes in each category.

Invitations have already been sent to 40 Islamic countries as well as 1,402 Islamic organizations.

## October imports increase to SR12.5b

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's imports in October this year amounted to SR12.551 billion, an increase of SR2.339 billion compared to the same month of last year.

According to a statement Saturday by the Finance and National Economy Ministry's General Statistics Department, 35,367 vehicles were imported during October at a total value of SR1,069 billion, an increase of SR318 million over figures of the same period last year.

However, the statement pointed out that imports of some commodities declined this year including frozen chickens, tea, flour, rice, sweets, sheep and jewelry compared to the same period of last year. Meanwhile, cattle, meat, milk, dairy products, eggs, fruits, vegetables, coffee, wheat, cardamom, barley, grams, vegetable oil, medicine, canned foodstuffs, tobacco, cement, textiles, clothes, iron bars and other iron materials, machinery and electrical equipment were imported in excess of the figures of October 1981, the statement said.

## SR2.7 billion national guard jobs awarded

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Tenders totaling SR2.7 billion were signed Saturday between the National Guard and a number of national and international companies to build the complementary part of the first stage to accommodate the National Guard in Riyadh, Taif, Dammam and Alhasa.

The contracts were signed by Assistant Commander of the National Guard Abdul Aziz ibn Abdul Mohsin Al-Tuwaijri.

The buildings include 36 mosques, 66 schools for boys and girls, 22 kindergartens, 29 clinics, 32 markets, public gardens, playgrounds, seven libraries and seven gas stations and car services.

## Chamber plans private sector personnel training programs

By Habib Rahman  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — The Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry is planning to hold 11 training programs for the private sector personnel during the next six months.

Hassan Ali Nassier, deputy secretary general and manager of training at the chamber, told *Arab News* that currently an eight-day training program is being held on "Commercial analysis" at the chamber's premises. "Twenty-five individuals from private sector are attending the program in which an in-depth knowledge of the subject is imparted," he said.

Dr. Baker Gbota, of the economics department of the King Abdul Aziz University of Jeddah, and Dr. Helmi Nammer, professor of commerce from Cairo University, are lecturing about the importance of commercial information in the administration and how to increase the efficiency of the department.

They also deal with how to collect the cost and operational cost in a simple way. "This training program gives a complete information on commercial analysis for a layman not acquainted with the technicalities of the job," the deputy secretary general observed.

Last month, the chamber held an eight-day "Employees' affairs" training program, in which 38 individuals from the private sector participated. It brought two professors from Egypt — Dr. Ali Silmi, former minister for development, and Dr. Ahmed Saqr — besides Dr. Madani Alagi, dean of economics at the King Abdul Aziz University for the program.

Hassan Nassier said training programs



Hassan Ali Nassier

dealt with the following subjects: scientific principles of personnel department, how to face employees' problems, how to increase the abilities of employees, how to have good behavior toward employees, what are the principles of higher administration, how to improve the output, how to take a decision, how to solve the problems of work, what is the principles of computer and how to apply them in day-to-day work.

The deputy secretary general said that in the first week of a six-day training program (Jan. 1-6) will be held on "General relationship." It will be followed by a three-day program (Jan. 16 to 18) on "Documentation of letters of credits." From Jan. 17 to 25 there will be a program on "Marketing" which will be followed by a five-day program (Feb. 5 to 10) on "How to increase the abilities of salesmen," he added.

## Two drinking water plans approved

RIYADH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Two contracts, totaling SR29.9 million, were approved Saturday by Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh for establishing collective drinking water projects for groups of villages in the Jof and Quwayia regions. The contracts call for completing work within 12 months.

The two projects will cover the villages of Hadeeb, Laqat, Abu Qaser, and Subaiha in Jof; and Huwaila, Labkhah and other villages in Quwayia. The projects call for con-

structing water tanks, extending main, branch and house connections, stations for filling tanks, ponds for camels and sheep, hydrants, fencing project sites, constructing accommodation for workers in the projects and rooms for machinery.

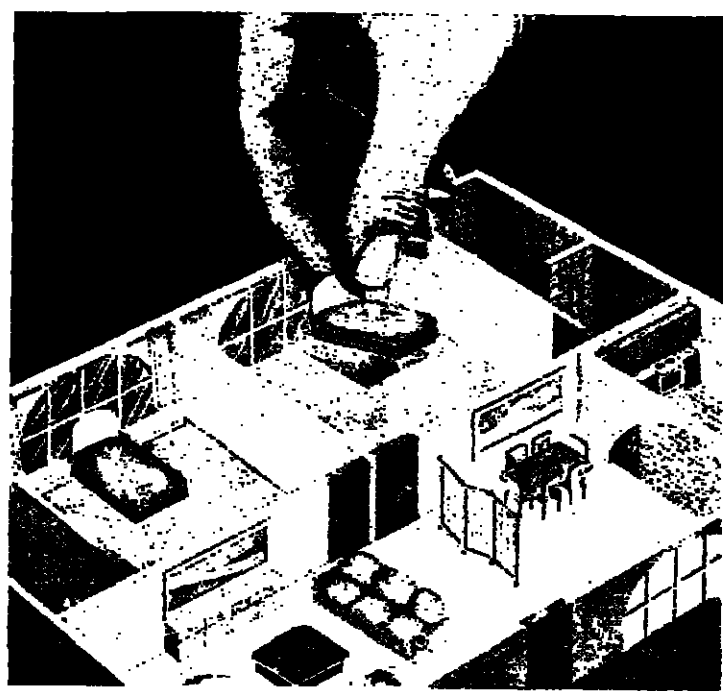
Meanwhile, Dr. Al-Sheikh also approved awarding of a SR3.8 million contract to a national company for drilling five artesian wells in the Eastern Province. The contract calls for drilling wells within eight months in the villages of Samoda, Ummul Radhmah, Huraiban and Habkah.

## Bilateral railway effort stressed

TUNIS, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Tunisian Transport and Communications Minister Sadok Ben Jemaa conferred Saturday with Saudi Railways President Faisal Al-Shobail on bilateral cooperation in the railway field and possibility of exchanging the know-how between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Arab Railway transportation Union President Taher Al-Hashime.

During the meeting, Jemaa underlined the importance of industrial integration among Arab countries and achieving the highest level of technical progress in this field.



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## Saudi port productivity emerging as world's best

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — Dr. Faiz Badr, president of the General Ports Authority, has said that the productivity of Saudi Arabian ports was superior to that of many a European, American and Far Eastern ports. *Oz* reported Saturday. This is due to the fact that mechanization is used more and more to do away gradually with manpower, he added.

Dr. Badr said that the productivity has doubled between last year and this year. Last year, the ports received 15 million tons, whereas more than 29 million tons of goods and equipment were discharged this year.

The number of docks jumped from 28 to 110 with a 29 kilometer length. He added that such an advance was the result of constant financial, political and social support on the part of the government, and of rising efficiency.

The official said that the Kingdom's ports were connected to an advanced telecommunications network using computers to exchange information among themselves simultaneously and immediately. The information relate to the capacity of each port, its storage and various other operations.

Dr. Badr said safety specifications are better here than in many other world ports. Saudi Arabian ports, for instance, now have a most modern fire fighting network that can contain any fire. There are also special fire brigade boats ready at any time to operate in the sea.

## Mahd water plan will begin soon

MADINAH, Dec. 11 (SPA) — Work will soon begin on the Mahd water project, near Madinah, which will cost SR17.77 million and produces 1,500 cubic meters of water daily. Madinah Agriculture and Water Department Director Abdul Aziz Musallam said that the project includes extending a local network and house connections.

The total length of house connections will reach 56 kilometers. Four turbine units, two of 170 horsepower and two of 150 horsepower will be installed to pump feed and networks, Musallam said.

He added that six sand barrages are planned for the Madinah region. They will cost about SR2 million and will help store and distribute storm water to the largest area possible. The plan is expected to improve soil fertility because storm water carries natural fertilizers and alluvial mud.

## British Council planning new Muscat building

LONDON, Dec. 11 (LOS) — The British Council is planning to construct a new building for its offices in Muscat, Oman, in order to meet the growing demand for its services.

The architect, Huckle and Partners, has been commissioned to design the proposed British Council Center. Facilities for the new building include six classrooms, a library with space for 15,000 books, offices for teachers and staff and a teacher's workshop.

The council opened its doors in Muscat in 1971 and in recent years has expanded its activities to include English language teaching, the administration of programs for Omanis to train in Britain, the provision of a library and the support of British specialists recruited for Oman.

This expansion outstripped the scope of the center which contains only two classrooms and a library of 10,000 books. Also, though the center is housed in an old Arab building, it is in a congested part of the city and some distance from the new administrative and commercial zone.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.



Mehrdad Khonsari

## Kingdom, U.S. accelerating solar program

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — Despite the fact that Saudi Arabia has 113.5 billion barrels of oil reserves, representing 25 percent of the world's total reserves, it is accelerating its solar energy program, called Soleras, with the United States, "because oil will not last forever," Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has said.

According to *Al-Bilad*, Saturday, the Kingdom is centering its efforts on the use of photovoltaic cells to set up a desalting plant here, to protect underground oil pipelines from rust and corrosion, to heat a school in Tabuk and to supply one million watts of electric power to a town north of Riyadh.

The biggest photovoltaic energy supply in the world will be implemented in the villages of Al-Jubailah and Al-Uwayna, at Wadi Hanifa, 45 kilometers from Riyadh, to the benefit of 3,000 people.

Soleras Director Dr. Bakr Khushayyem, said that the Soleras experiment is the first step towards the electrification of the Kingdom's countryside by solar energy, because many remote villages, at present, are deprived of electric power supply, and to set up electric network would take a lot of efforts, time and funds.

## London Avicenna Foundation coaches Saudi children, adults

By K.S. Ramkumar  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — An academic center which would teach a British curriculum, English and Arabic and would have 'total sensitivity' to the scholastic requirements of Saudi Arabia was envisioned three-and-a-half years ago. Within six months of its creation, Avicenna College was taking shape near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in the British countryside.

Today, the area can boast of a residential college for ordinary and advanced-level examinations, an adult education center and a summer school. Avicenna Foundation, a non-profit-making charitable institution was formed by a number of Saudi Arabians with the idea of opening an academic center with total sensitivity to the Kingdom's requirements.

"The objective of the center, located in the heart of England, is to give a better understanding today and a broader view of tomorrow to Saudi Arabian children and adults who will be the responsible citizens of tomorrow," according to Mehrdad Khonsari, a 33-year-old former Iranian diplomat who is the brain behind the center.

"This concept, clearly aims at providing the institutional background necessary for the promotion of cultural exchange between Arab countries and the West," Khonsari said. "There are unquestionable spill-over effects in all aspects of the Kingdom's ambitious development plans which are years ahead of its time." The Avicenna Foundation, was named after the great philosopher, physician and poet, Ibn Sina, who saw the perfection of man in the unity of knowledge and action. It was created in London in September 1979 with £1 million by a group of mainly Middle Eastern benefactors, inspired by the same ideals.

"The creation of Avicenna College was the

first major achievement of the foundation," he said. "The college provides a first class education for boys on traditional British public school lines, with high academic and disciplinary standards but with the unique difference that it maintains vital cultural links with the students' own varied backgrounds."

The college is accommodated in an historic, Gothic-style manor house, previously called Toddington Manor. Elegant in appearance but welcoming in atmosphere, both inside and out it conveys a sense of tradition and dignity.

"The combination of a traditional, elegant, old house and lovely English countryside creates an environment ideal for encouraging study," Khonsari said.

Students are prepared for the ordinary and advanced levels of the General Certificate of Education, and for subsequent university entrance.

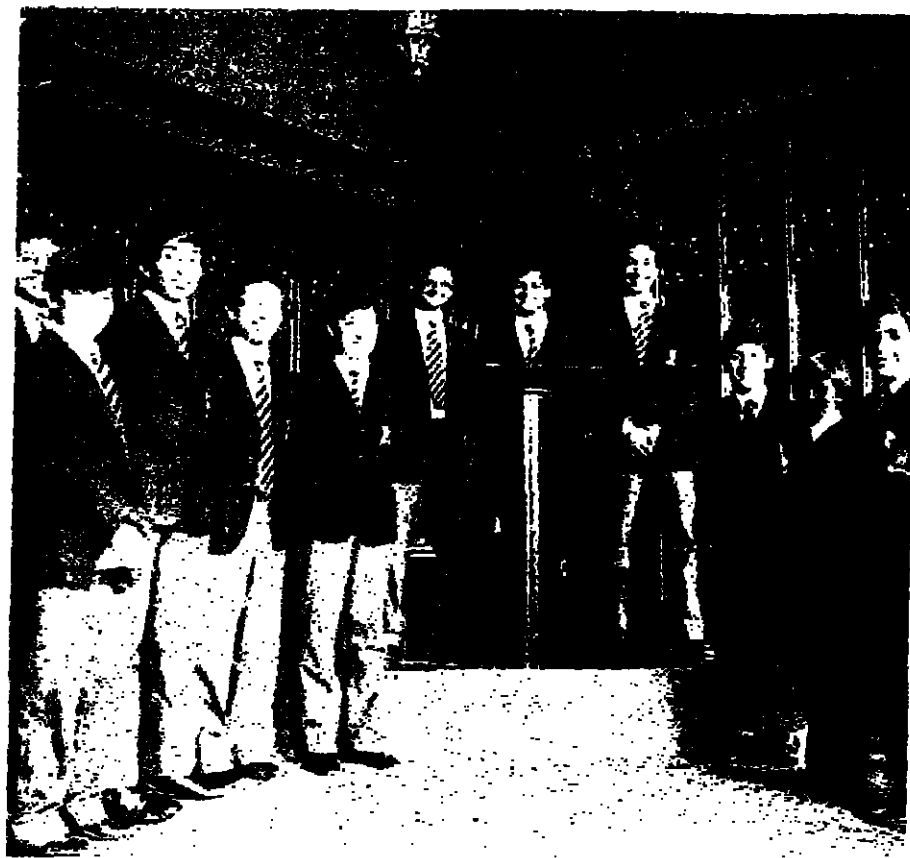
To ensure that each boy may become fluent in English (and its application to the academic subjects), a preparatory program is undertaken by all boys who need it. Tests on entry to the college determine at which level a boy commences study.

After successfully completing the preparatory program, each boy is allocated to the form, most suitable to his age and previous education.

Students are normally prepared for seven subjects at the ordinary level of the G.C.E. and, in the sixth form, for two or three subjects at advanced level.

In addition to English language and literature, the range of subjects, available includes mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, economics, social studies and European languages.

All Arabic-speaking students, including those of the preparatory program, receive lessons in the Arabic language and Islamic religion. Training is given in modern and classical Arabic, and all students reaching a suffi-



CLASS MATES: Just 10 students in a class keeps an excellent teacher-student ratio at Avicenna College and enables the students, from all over the Arab world, to excel in their studies.

ciently high standard may enter ordinary level examinations in these subjects.

For students coming from other countries where Arabic is not spoken, training in other languages is also arranged.

The teaching staff, comprising eight British instructors with former Lebanon school instructor Robert Hudson as headmaster, combines high academic qualifications with a breadth of practical experience and wide knowledge of modern educational techniques. The exceptionally favorable ratio of one master to every 10 boys ensures that personal attention and guidance are available to all boys at all times, the aim being to encourage the desire to learn and to attain the highest intellectual standards. The training program is from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Khonsari said that the enrollment at the three-year-old college for the academic year 1982-83 rose to 33, recording a 40 percent increase. Last summer (June-Sept. 1982), they took 'O' level examination recording 60.7 percent pass rate. "This is twice the British national average and, mind you, without English being their mother tongue."

Perhaps the most successful side of Avicenna's operations in the U.K., according to Khonsari, has been its specially-designed summer school programs (June-Sept.) where enrollments during the 1982 summer exceeded all expectations. Girls are also enrolled but they stay with families.

Among other activities of the foundation in the field of cultural exchange has also been the sponsoring of seminars and conferences on subjects relevant to the Kingdom's particular needs.

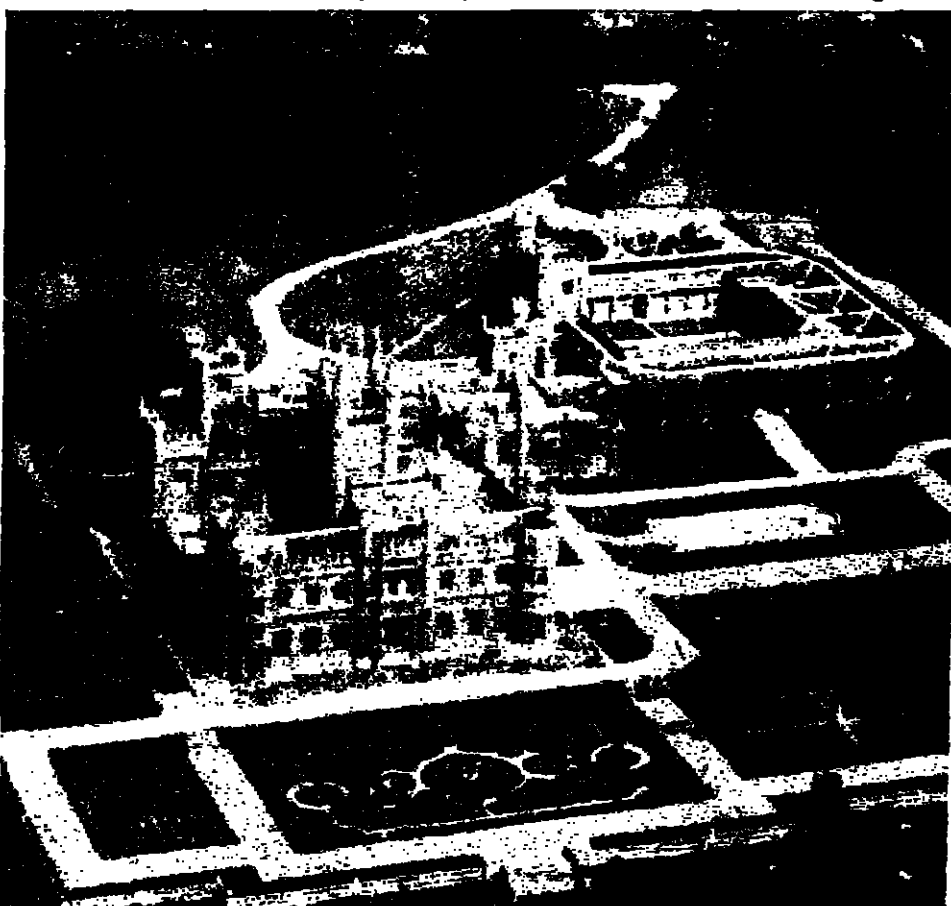
The latest service which is now offered by the foundation, Khonsari said, is student placement. Any Saudi Arabian student in the Kingdom wishing to continue his education abroad can contact the foundation's head office in London and seek assistance for entry into any school or university in Britain or the United States free of any charge.

The achievements of the foundation during the past three years have been most noteworthy. Its survival and strength lies in the future support it receives from the general public and its benefactors in particular, he said.

In Britain, the foundation has received extremely favorable coverage in the media and has done much to enhance cultural exchange and general goodwill by portraying a most correct image of the Kingdom's aspirations for the future and consequently earning the respect of many academic and other institutions in the host country, Khonsari said.

"Greater awareness of the foundation's most useful role in the enhancement of Saudi-Western cultural relations, coupled with greater support from government and non-government bodies inside the Kingdom resulting in the solidification of this unique institution, can achieve a great deal with little cost to help meet the interests of all in the country," he said.

"After all, we can respect with this institution because we are doing something positive. We know we are a drop in the ocean but we are a good drop capable of doing a better job with financial and public support," Khonsari added.



AVICENNA COLLEGE CAMPUS: This magnificent English manor house has classrooms on the first two floors and a student's dormitory above. Avicenna College is located on 125 acres of private parkland and offers students a variety of outdoor activities.

## Prayer Times

Sunday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:24	5:31	5:02	4:53	5:17	5:51
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:14	12:15	11:46	11:33	11:58	12:27
Asr (Afternoon)	3:19	3:15	2:46	2:30	2:54	3:20
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:41	5:36	5:07	4:50	5:14	5:39
Isha (Night)	7:11	7:06	6:37	6:20	6:44	7:09

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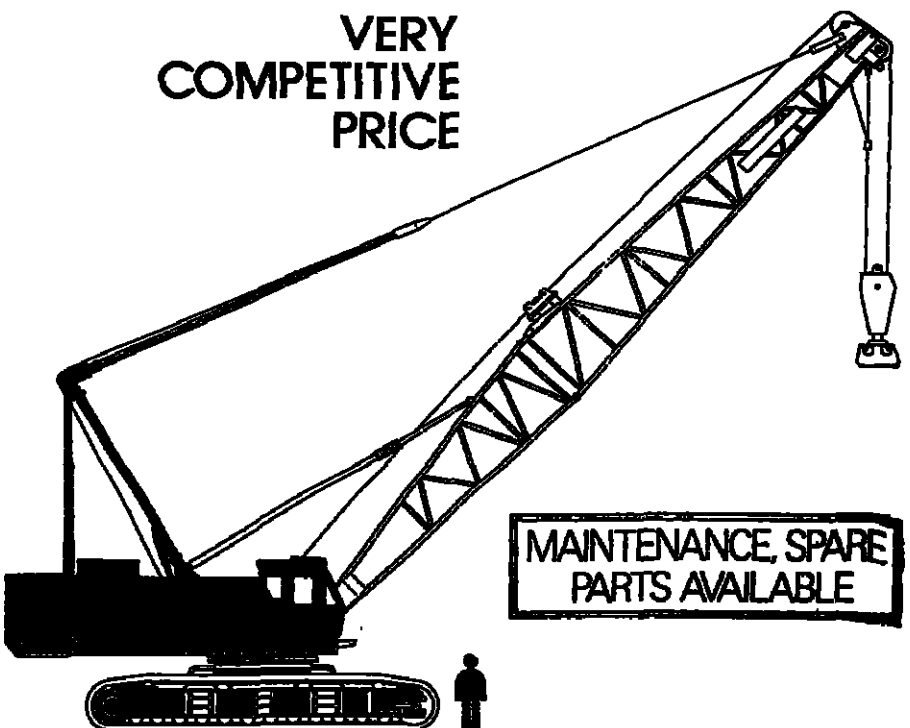
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## Seven more killed in Tripoli fighting

BEIRUT, Dec. 11 (AP) — Rival Muslim groups carried their battle for dominance of Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli into a fifth day Saturday, hours after U.N. troops killed a Muslim militiaman and wounded three others in a shootout in South Lebanon.

Police said seven more persons were killed and 12 wounded in the dusk-to-dawn Tripoli fighting, bringing the overall casualty toll to 35 dead and 106 wounded since the hostilities broke out Tuesday between pro-Syrian and Palestinian-supported militiamen.

Lebanon's state radio said additional

## Invaders may stay in Lebanon another year

TEL AVIV, Dec. 11 (R) — A senior Israeli staff officer said Friday there was a possibility the Israeli army would remain in Lebanon for most of next year.

The head of the planning division at general headquarters, Maj. Gen. Ehud Barak, said in a lecture at the Haifa Maritime Club that the army was now working on two plans, one envisaging an Israeli pullout from Lebanon within the next six months, the other based on the possibility that the Israeli troops would remain there for most of next year.

Gen. Barak said Syria was apparently being very careful not to become involved in an all-out war with Israel in Lebanon in the winter. The general also said there now appeared to be a move in Lebanon toward negotiations with Israel, and added that the presence of Israeli forces in the Shouf Mountain area and along the Beirut-Damascus highway was essential for Israel to be able to negotiate from a position of strength.

In South Lebanon, Maj. Timor Goksel, spokesman for the United Nations Forces (UNIFIL) stationed there, said Friday night there had been clashes during the day between members of the Fijian contingent and armed Lebanese wearing Israeli uniforms, southeast of Tyre. An Israeli army spokesman said in reply to a question that no Israeli forces were involved in the incident.

police units were assigned Saturday to expand buffer zones set up Friday between Tripoli antagonists in an attempt to halt the war in Lebanon's second largest city, 80 kilometers north of Beirut.

Israeli forces announced a two-hour curfew break Saturday in the central Lebanese mountain town of Aley where rightist Christian and nationalist Druze Muslim militiamen have been battling for six weeks, killing more than 100 persons by police count, according to the state radio.

Mothers and children of Christian victims of the central Lebanese sectarian fighting staged a protest march in Beirut Saturday, demanding state intervention to end the hostilities in the Aley and Chouf regions. About 400 women and children set off on the eight-kilometer march from Beirut's neighborhood of Furn El-Subbak to the presidential palace in suburban Baabda at mid-morning.

The chanting, placard-waving marchers wound uphill through the Beirut-Damascus international highway for two hours only to be stopped by a Lebanese Army checkpoint on the intersection leading to President Amin Gemayel's palace. As a heated argument developed with army officers whether to let a delegation representing the demonstrators through to the palace, more than 300 of the marchers dispersed. The rest remained around the checkpoint hoping to eventually get through.

In reporting the South Lebanon shootout, U.N. spokesman Timor Goksel said there were no casualties among the Fijian soldiers of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) involved in the Friday clash.

Goksel said about 10 Shiite militiamen opened fire on the Fijians at the U.N. force's Ayrat checkpoint, 9.6 kilometers southeast of Tyre in South Lebanon. He said the Fijians returned fire, and the militia retreated after one was killed and three wounded.

The U.N. command is an 11-nation force sent to South Lebanon in 1978 following the Israeli invasion that year. The state radio report from Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, said police set up four buffer zones to separate warring Alawite and Sunni Muslim militias in the seaside slum neighborhoods of Baal Mohsen and Bab El-Tabbaneh. Police patrols blared ceasefire appeals through loudspeakers as they took up positions, and the combat tapered off into occasional sniper attacks, the radio said.

## On political matters

## Lebanon claims U.K. backing

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — The British government supports "the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon" but has yet to decide if it will send troops to join the international peacekeeping force now stationed in Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said here Friday.

Salem, who has just completed a three-day official visit that included a 50-minute meeting Friday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said securing British participation had not been the principal purpose of his mission. He said his primary goal had been to obtain Britain's political support for Lebanon. In that regard, he said, "I have succeeded in getting the political support I wanted to get."

Salem, according to a communiqué released earlier Friday by the foreign ministry in Beirut, has "asked the British government, given its international stature, to assume its historic responsibilities and participate effectively in the political plan to save

Lebanon." Even symbolic participation by Britain in the strengthening of the international force would have "an important political significance in that it would express British support for the sovereignty of Lebanon," the communiqué quoted Salem as saying.

The foreign minister told a press conference here that the 4300-man force, currently made up of U.S., French and Italian troops, was not in Lebanon as a "fighting force" to "push back" Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian soldiers, but to increase the credibility of the Lebanese army.

But he said that all foreign troops must leave Lebanon immediately, not in months or years. "Otherwise, he warned, the consequences would be worse than the Lebanese civil war and would harm the entire Middle East. Salem declared, "never again will Lebanon be a source of danger for our neighbors or the neighbors of our neighbors." No longer would it serve as a base used by foreign forces to attack neighboring states.

## U.S. opposes resolutions

## U.N. Assembly calls for Palestine

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 11 (AP) — By large majorities, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions Friday calling for the continuance of U.N. machinery to promote the establishment of a Palestinian state on territory now occupied by Israel.

The United States voted with Israel against all four but welcomed the wording of another resolution yet to be voted on that stresses the right to existence of all countries in the Middle East.

That resolution was withheld from the vote by request of Maltese Ambassador Victor J. Gaudi, an official of the U.N. Palestine Rights Committee, who said more time was needed for talks on possible revision.

Like many past resolutions, it calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. But, in a new approach, it does not explicitly endorse a six-year-old U.N. plan that would have the United Nations hand over those territories to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Kissinger meets with PLO official

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talked last month with a top official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), according to an article published this week in the Paris-based news weekly *Moustakbal*.

A spokeswoman at Kissinger's private consulting firm in Washington said Friday the meeting was a chance encounter without political significance. In an interview with Bassem el-Moualem, *Moustakbal*'s Washington correspondent, Ahmad Sidqi Al-Dajani, a member of the PLO executive committee and an adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, said Kissinger initiated the meeting in Morocco on Nov. 25 and the two discussed Middle East politics.

It was Kissinger who, at Israeli insistence in 1975, set a condition that the U.S. government would have no dealings with the PLO

until the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist. The spokeswoman for Kissinger said he did not realize at first that he was talking to a PLO official, "although it soon became clear."

Kissinger was in Morocco for a meeting of the Royal Moroccan Academy, of which he is a member. Al-Dajani spoke to the meeting about water resources in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. "Everybody was watching to see if he would leave the room when I started talking," the PLO official said. "He didn't."

Afterward, Kissinger went to talk to Al-Dajani, who said he told him "how he had shackled himself and the U.S. by the conditions he put forward for recognition of the PLO." Al-Dajani said the former secretary of state advised him that the PLO should accept the 1975 conditions.

## Turkey, Jordan view military cooperation

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said here that military cooperation between Jordan and Turkey was at an exploratory stage, *The Jordan Times* reported Saturday.

Bayulken, in Jordan since Wednesday on an official visit, said this cooperation was

"limited to a few industrial defense goods" and that Turkey produced some military equipment which Jordan could use. Bayulken said his country supported the peace declaration made at the Arab summit in Fez in September, which was "concrete" and close to the Turkish point of view.

## Peking sees danger in new U.S. command

PEKING, Dec. 11 (AP) — China's leading newspaper said Saturday the creation of a new central command for American forces in the Middle East will make the struggle for peace and security there more complicated.

*The People's Daily* said the decision shows that U.S. troop deployments have reached the stage where they can be used in war. "This certainly will deepen the military confrontation and contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Indian Ocean region," the Communist Party newspaper said.

"The struggle by the whole world and the people of that region to safeguard peace and security, in the Middle East inevitably will become more arduous and complex," it added.

*The People's Daily* said the United States began preparing a Rapid Deployment Force for the Middle East after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "greatly advanced Soviet power toward the south."

## Families petition Evren

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (AFP) — The families of nearly 2,000 political prisoners facing the death sentence in martial law courts across Turkey have appealed to President Kenan Evren to commute eventual sentences to life imprisonment, reliable sources reported here Saturday.

A group representing 1,880 families submitted a petition to the president on Human Rights Day Friday, the sources added. The families explained in their petition that martial law courts had sentenced 111 persons to death since the September 1980 coup, executing 21. They repeated a passage from a recent speech by Gen. Evren, who said: "Let us not blame our youth."

## Threatens retaliation

## Iran alleges diplomats beaten by French police

NICOSIA, Dec. 11 (AP) — Iran charged Friday that French police had "badly beaten and tortured" two Iranian diplomats, and threatened to take retaliatory measures unless a "proper explanation" was given by the French government.

The official Iranian News Agency, IRNA, said the alleged incident occurred in Paris last Wednesday but did not give the names of the diplomats. The agency quoted an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement as saying the two diplomats were arrested Wednesday but released later in the same day. One of them had to be hospitalized for spleen injuries, while the other suffered a broken jaw, according to the statement.

"The French police have openly trampled upon the legality of the Vienna Convention concerning diplomatic immunity by committing such deeds," the statement said. It added that Iran expressed a strong protest to the French government over the incident. "If the French government failed to give an acceptable reason for the inhuman action by its police and if it is not able to provide security for the life of Iranian diplomats and citizens,

the foreign ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran would decide on appropriate measures in this regard and the French government would be responsible for its consequences," the statement said.

Relations between Tehran and Paris are strained over French arms sales to Iraq, with which Iran is at war. Iran also accuses French police of giving active support to Iranian dissident leaders who live in self-exile in France. Iran last month turned down a French proposal to appoint a new ambassador to Tehran.

Meanwhile in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Friday with two leading Iraqi officials to discuss bilateral relations and "topical international issues of mutual interest," Tass said.

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Ramadan and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz met with Gromyko "within the framework of periodical Soviet-Iraqi consultations," the state news agency said. Tass said the talks were held in a "businesslike, constructive atmosphere." It gave no details, but the Iran-Iraq war was certain to have been a topic.

## 600 Americans still work in Libya

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Between 500 and 600 Americans are still working in Libya despite an order to leave the country issued a year ago by President Ronald Reagan, *The Washington Post* reported Friday.

Reagan ordered the departure of some 2,500 Americans from Libya last Dec. 10 in protest against the policies of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi that were considered by

Washington to be subversive. The State Department has just renewed a ban on the use of American passports for travel to Libya, declaring such travel to be illegal.

Most of the remaining Americans in the country, according to *The Post*, are technicians specializing in the exploitation of petroleum. Three U.S. companies, Marathon, Continental and Amerasia Hess, have continued their activities in Libya.

## Habre aide wants special OAU meeting

NIAMEY, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Idriss Misikine, Chad's foreign affairs and cooperation minister, held talks here Friday with neighboring Niger's head of state Col. Seyni Kountche.

He brought a message from Chadian head of state Hissene Habre, Misikine said after the talks that Niger and Chad intended to strengthen their relations in the economic and social fields.

Asked about the disputed representation of his government, which prevented last month's Organization of African Unity summit in Tripoli from being held, Misikine said this was a "non-existent problem."

Misikine suggested that the OAU chairman, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, call a special meeting in Nairobi in a bid to overcome the crisis.

## Benazir's detention

extended by 90 days

KARACHI, Dec. 11 (AP) — The detention of Benazir Bhutto, elder daughter of Pakistan's executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has been extended for 90 days, according to an official announcement.

Miss Bhutto has been under house arrest since March 10, 1981, when three young men of her father's People's Party hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720-B aircraft on a regular flight from Karachi to Peshawar and forced it to fly to Kabul, Afghanistan.

Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the executed prime minister, is in Europe for lung-cancer treatment. She was given special permission by the martial law regime to leave the country after a medical board had decided she needed urgent treatment for her ailment abroad.

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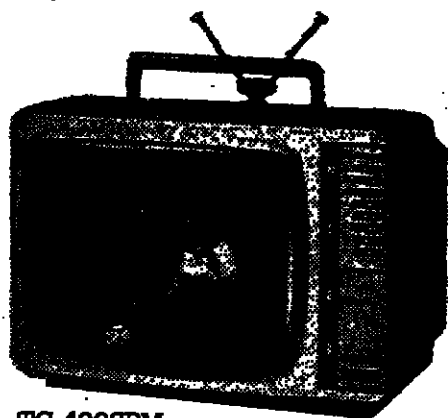
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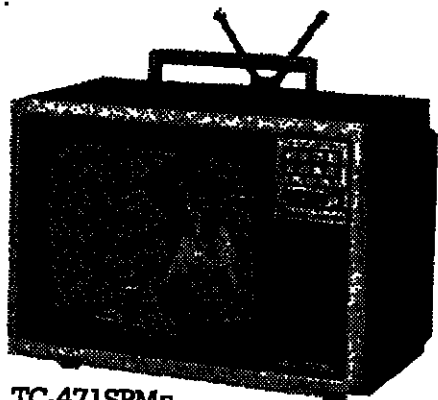
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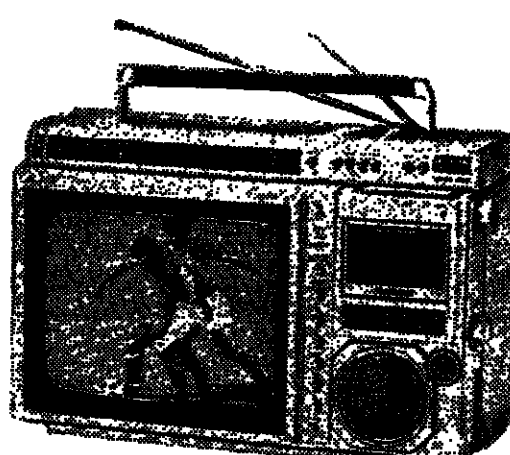
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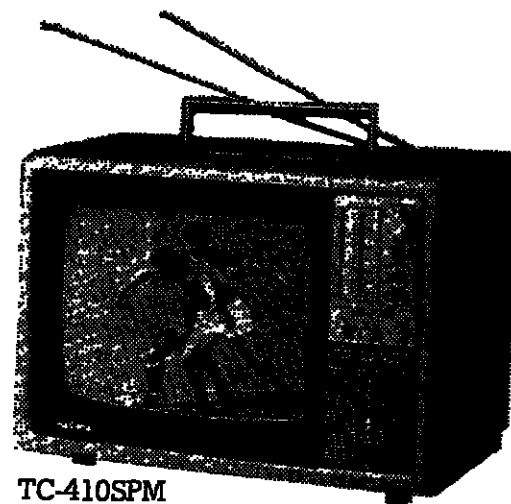
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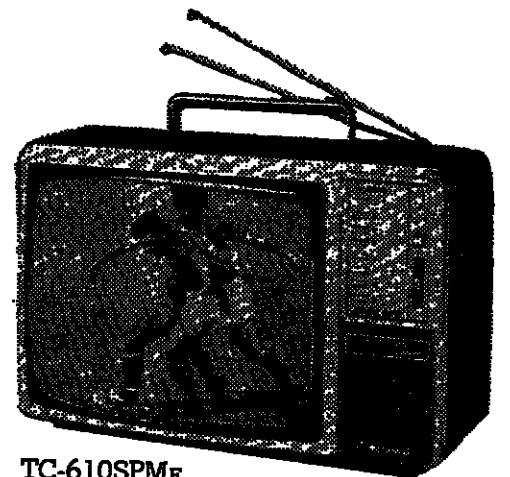
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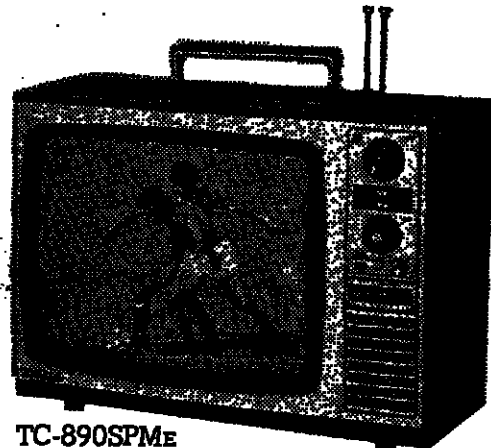
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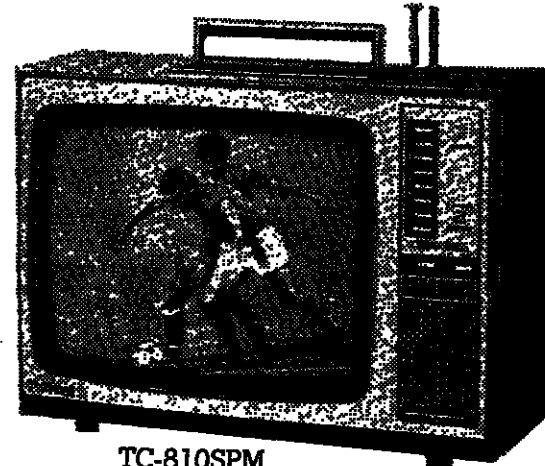
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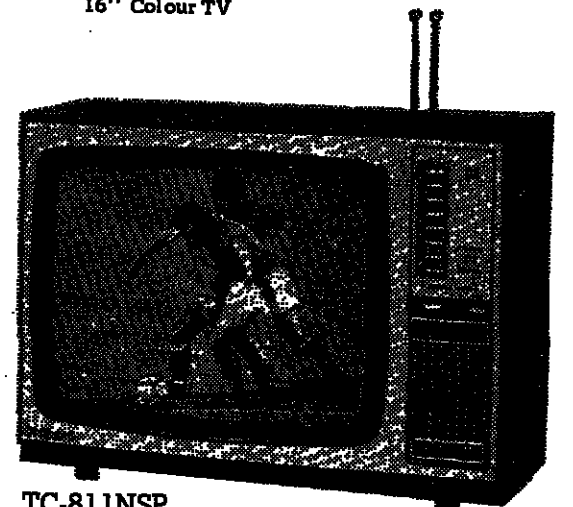
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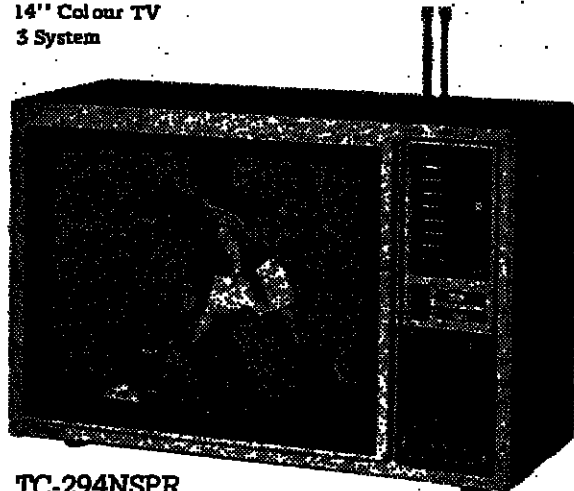
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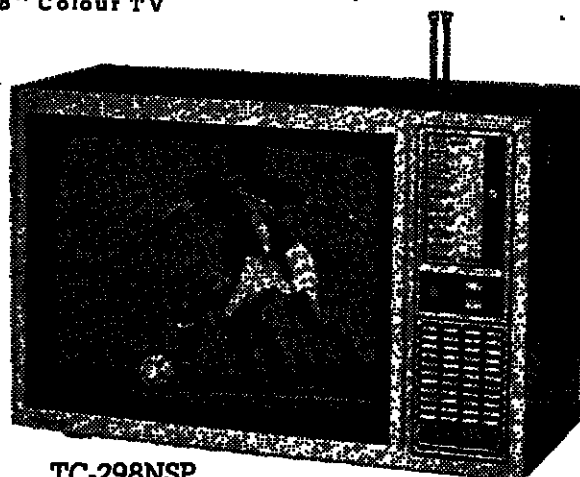
TC-810SPM  
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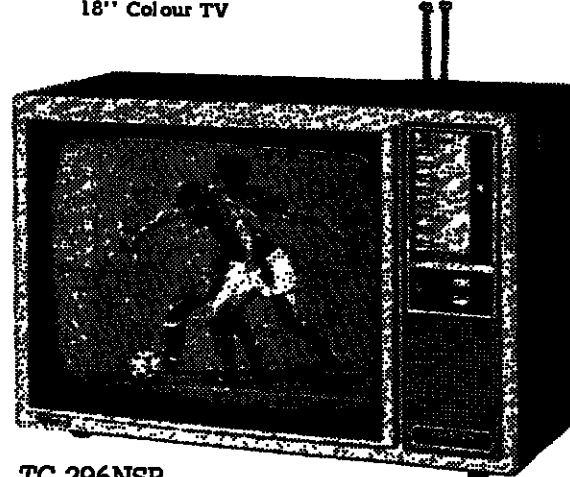
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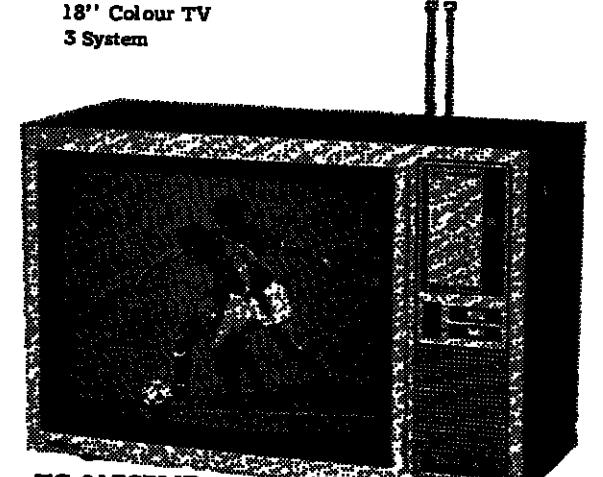
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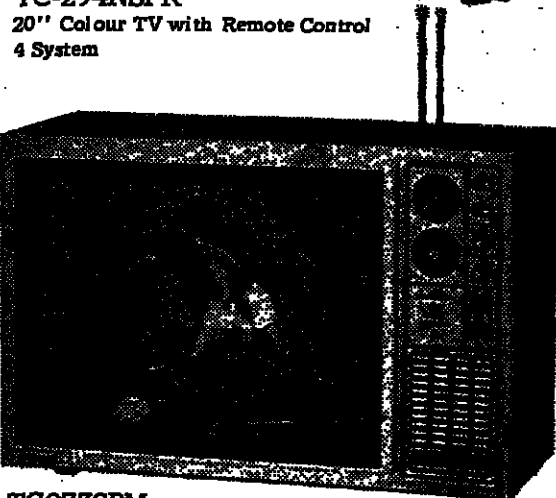
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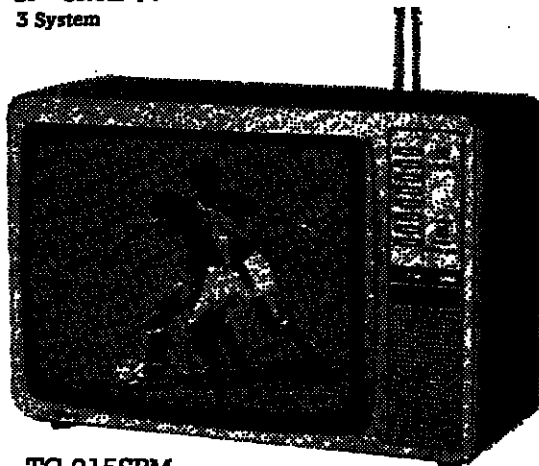
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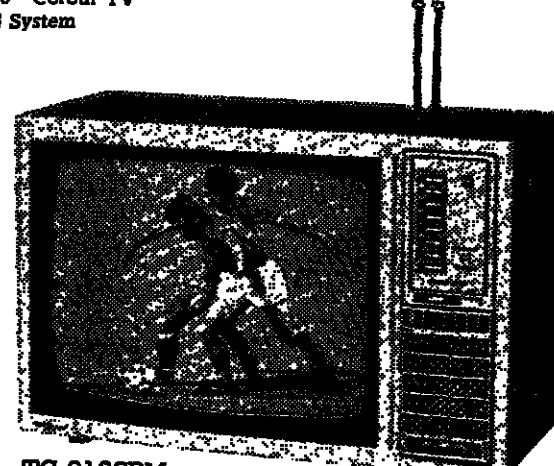
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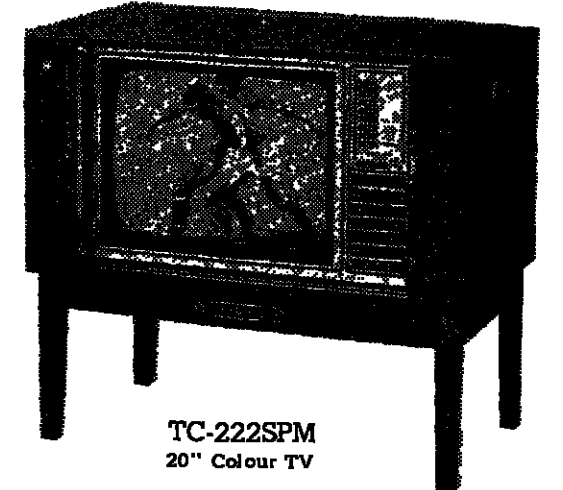
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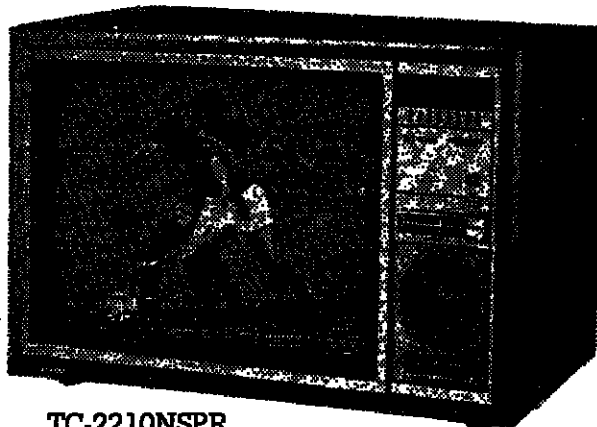
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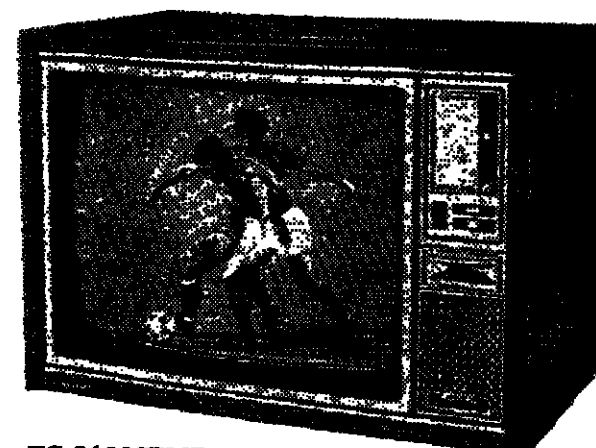
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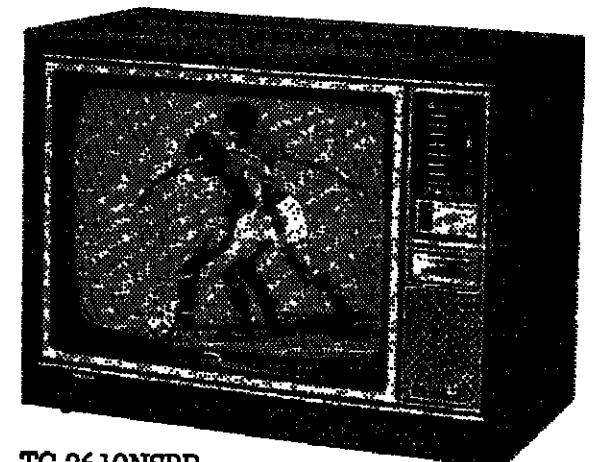
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## REWARDING AGGRESSOR

U.S. Congressmen are free to squander taxpayers' money the way they want and this includes the freedom to vote more money for Israel than Israel itself has requested and the White House had recommended.

In this way, Israel will get over half a billion dollars more than it had bargained for. This will bring the full amount of the gift — Israel never repays American loans — to nearly three billion dollars. How much more is given in secret is not publicly known.

Fair enough. So the Congress wants to be more Israeli than Israel at the expense of the American taxpayers although there must be a great deal of more urgent requirements right there at home which cry for government funding.

But when such acts are made to hurt American foreign policy, it becomes necessary to question the motivation behind them. President Reagan has just come out with his own, and the first ever American plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, at least that dealing with the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza. His plan has been guardedly welcomed although it falls short of Palestinian aspirations.

His special envoy, Philip Habib, is in the area trying to sell the plan which has been rejected outright by Israel. Habib is also trying to get foreign troops out of Lebanon and start some kind of a dialogue between the adversaries for a larger, perhaps comprehensive solution.

What kind of credibility will Reagan and the U.S. government, for that matter, ensure in the Arab world, if the lawmakers of the country challenge their leader and reward Israel for all the tragedies it has created in the Middle East and most recently in Lebanon? Over 50,000 Israeli troops are still actually occupying Lebanon and there is little sign of their intention to withdraw in the foreseeable future.

Reagan will be justified in considering the decision by Congress a slap in the face and the Arabs will be quite right to wonder if the United States is really serious about wanting a peaceful settlement in the region or whether it is the honest broker that it wants to be.

## Saudi Arabian press review

**Al-Nadwa** Saturday expressed surprise over British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's latest decision to receive a full Arab League delegation including a PLO representative.

The Makkah-based paper said the British premier's two envoys sent to some Arab capitals to explain her position, were "surprised by an Arab stand displaying frustration and depression on the British policy toward the Arab legitimate rights during the recent years."

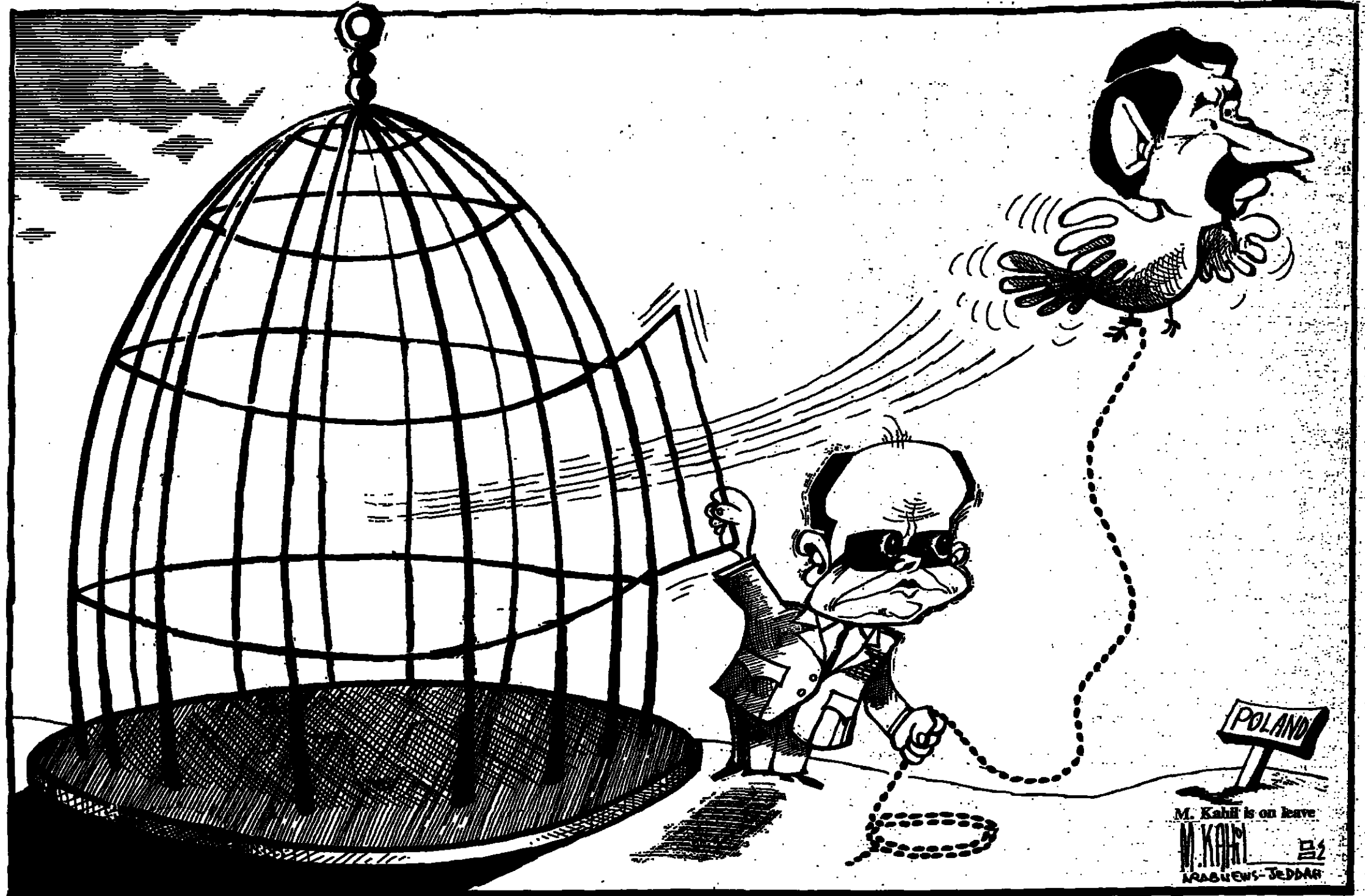
The envoys were also astonished to note the Arabs' decision to exclude Britain from any Arab peace plans or moves in view of London's known pro-Zionist stances which are harmful to Britain's vital interests in the Arab world.

The paper noted that London's previous stand not to confer with a PLO representative in the delegation had demonstrated its "insistence to continue taking part in the new Zionist aggression on the Palestinian people." It said the Arabs expected Britain to "do something in support of the Palestinians especially after its crimes during its mandate reign in Palestine and three decades of misfortune and sufferings by the Palestinians."

**Okaz** said the Arabs would not concede or bargain on any of its legitimate rights. If Britain does not receive a PLO representative to please another side, then the Arabs cannot accept at any rate such a behavior, the paper added. **Al-Riyadh** said Britain could not say it was "not aware of the meaning of maintaining a balanced policy in its relations with other powers and understand the objective behind receiving a full Arab League delegation to prevent the breakout of new destructive wars and protect the Western interests directly connected with the region's peace and stability." Moreover, Britain is one of the European nations needing good and balanced relations with the Arab world, the paper added.

Commenting on a draft resolution introduced by the Lebanese government on the pullout of all foreign forces from the country, **Al-Jazirah** called on Lebanon to withdraw the resolution. The paper urged Lebanon to "uphold the resolution currently under discussion by the Arab group in the United Nations."

It noted that such a resolution would "stir disputes among the Arab group on the resolution's drafting and this could harm spirit of Arab solidarity."



## Human rights violations grow in Honduras

By Soli Sussman

**TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras** — As incidents of political violence and terrorism become more frequent here, concern grows about human rights abuses and a new climate of fear.

"It can be said that there is a regime of force, there is a police state," said Dr. Ramon Custodio, president of the two-year-old committee for human rights. He dates the first cases of alleged disappearances and torture to December 1980. The committee lists 21 men and two women missing for this year, up from 10 men in 1981.

Custodio claimed that he knows of at least 30 cases of persons tortured while in the custody of government security forces. But he said they are too frightened to give depositions. The committee lists four persons killed in mysterious circumstances this year.

In a typical case, the body of Felix Martinez Medina, president of the National University's Labor Union, was found with 13 stab wounds Aug. 28, 11 days after he was captured by two armed civilians near his home in the capital.

Custodio says that the situation bears no resemblance to the widespread abuse of human rights that has occurred in neighboring El Salvador and

Guatemala, but adds, "in a democracy, there is no reason for even one person to disappear." The committee has about 100 volunteer members whose political affiliation are not asked.

Residents speak wistfully about the formerly unbroken tranquility of Honduras, despite its being surrounded by the political turmoil of Central America. It is the least developed country in the region, but the disparity between rich and poor has never been as visible here as in its neighbors.

"The atmosphere really has changed," said a professional woman, who asked not to be named. "It makes you afraid to walk in the streets because of everything you hear." The government says its increased security measures are needed because of the actions of an incipient leftist guerrilla movement, spurred from outside the country, responsible for at least 30 bombings in the past three years.

In the most visible action yet, the Cinchonero Popular Liberation Movement took over the chamber of commerce building in San Pedro Sula, the country's second-largest city, with more than 100 hostages and held it for more than a week.

The siege ended peacefully Sept. 25 when the guerrillas were flown out of the country without the government's agreeing to their demands for the release of political prisoners. The government

denies that there are political prisoners in Honduras. "We are living in a condition that is no longer normal," Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed force, told reporters recently. "Your country is threatened."

He denied, however, that fear is increasing here or that searches of cars and houses are performed outside of legal boundaries. The general said that any policeman who violates those bounds would be punished. The police in Honduras are part of the armed forces.

Alvarez said human rights organizations have been infiltrated by people partial to the left who slant information to "exploit people's goodwill."

Honduras returned to civilian rule this year with the inauguration of democratically-elected President Roberto Suazo Cordova after more than a decade of military rule, but Alvarez still is considered the most influential man in the country. State-run television ran a special program on human rights last month, starting on the note that an international campaign is under way to disparage Honduras unfairly.

A U.S. diplomat, who spoke on condition that he not be named, said none of the cases of alleged disappearances have ever been substantiated. He said there always were problems of police abuses

here, but they went unchallenged until the civil war in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"I think the police may have been the most underpaid and most ill-trained, so you have a problem in that way," he said. In October, the country's Roman Catholic bishops cautioned the government against a "general feeling of fear" because of violence from the left and right.

"Violence, terrorism, disappearances, mysterious encounters, assaults, robberies, kidnappings, all have caused individual and collective insecurity and appear to be increasing in these past two years," their letter said. "It is certain that this violence in great part is a consequence of that in neighboring countries, but without a doubt some of it also has support and causes in our country," it said.

Honduran officials say Salvadoran leftist guerrillas and the leftist Sandinista government of neighboring Nicaragua are behind much of the anti-government activity here. There does not appear to be much public support for any of the four homegrown leftist groups known to operate in Honduras: Nicaragua, in turn, charges that sectors of the Honduran armed forces cooperate with U.S.-supported Nicaraguan exiles fighting against the Nicaraguan government from bases in Honduras.

## Referendum meant to strengthen Jayewardene

By Mallika Wanjagundara

**COLOMBO** — Within two months Sri Lanka's 8.1 million voters will go to the polls for a second time this year Dec. 22. But it will not be in a parliamentary general election. They will be voting in the first-ever referendum to decide whether the life of the present parliament should be extended for another six years.

This comes in the wake of President J.R. Jayewardene's re-election in the Oct. 20 presidential polls. Jayewardene polled 3.4 million or 52.9 percent of the 6.5 million total votes cast. His nearest rival, Hector Kobbekaduwe of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), garnered 39 percent. While the country speculated as to when the general elections will be held, it came as a surprise that the government instead decided to hold a referendum.

The 1978 constitution had to be amended to allow the extension of the term of office of the present parliament. This was no problem at all because the ruling United National Party (UNP) commands an overwhelming majority in the house.

It is obviously this majority that the government wants to retain. Under the proportional representation system provided in the 1978 constitution, constitutionalists agreed that no party will obtain a sweeping two-thirds majority in the future.

Government spokesmen maintain that President Jayewardene's performance on Oct. 20 was ample proof that the country had endorsed the UNP's economic policies. The UNP has also reiterated that it needed an additional extension of office to complete the ambitious programs launched by the government. Thus, the referendum is based on the need for continuity and stability, according to the government. UNP strategists also believe that the results of the referendum will be favorable to the party.

However, should the country vote "no" to such an extension, the government will be forced to call a general election before Oct. 1983. The opposition, which was confident that the SLFP candidate Kobbekaduwe would be elected, was bitterly disappointed. It is united in its opposition to the extension of the life of parliament.

President Jayewardene once said that he would

"roll up the electoral map for ten years." This statement is now being interpreted by the opposition as meaning that the country is on the way to a dictatorship or one-party rule.

One crucial element in the present political exercise is the fact that former Prime Minister Sirimao Bandaranaike, who has lost her civic rights and did not participate in any way in the presidential election, can campaign during the referendum. Her civic disabilities are outside the referendum law. This brings her back into the center of the political arena. She will spearhead the campaign of several opposition political parties. It will also give her the opportunity to regain something of her lost position within the warring SLFP. A radical section, oriented toward the extreme left, controlled the conduct of the campaign for the presidential election. This group has been increasingly defiant of her leadership.

The government has likewise revealed the existence of a "violent group" within the SLFP which, it said, had planned to seize power by force if SLFP's Kobbekaduwe had been elected. In parliament, the prime minister revealed that this group, described as "Naxalites," had planned to unleash a blood-bath, civil war and chaos; that they had intended to tear up the constitution, and take over the government in a military coup.

Prominent persons were said to be marked for assassination. On the alleged hit list were President Jayewardene, some of his cabinet ministers and even the son of Mrs. Bandaranaike, Anura. Mrs. Bandaranaike, it is said, was to be imprisoned. No one quite knows the truth about these allegations, but an inquiry is being conducted. President Jayewardene, soon after his election, said that "political hoodlums" who were in a majority in the SLFP politburo, were bent on destroying the democratic structures, parliamentary procedures and forming a Naxalite government.

Meanwhile, some of the strongest opposition to the referendum came from the Civil Rights Movement (CRM) which argues that a referendum cannot be a substitute for an election. The CRM has expressed shock and alarm and has characterized the step as "dangerous and unprecedented." It says: "This step threatens the very basis of democratic parliamentary government founded on periodic elections of the people's representatives."

"It is also a breach of Sri Lanka's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Sri Lanka which only last year celebrated 50 years of universal franchise, has a history of periodic elections. This is now under threat. A referendum is no substitute for an election."

The CRM statement further argues that the life of a parliament elected on the simple majority system — now accepted a highly unsatisfactory system — is to be prolonged for another six years. It would freeze at the low 1977 figure the number of seats occupied

by the opposition parties and would prevent new opposition groups from getting any seats at all. President Jayewardene's re-election, however, is unprecedented in a country in which for 30 years, elections have overturned governments in successive elections. His personality commanded that vote. Even his opponents have great respect for him. But how will the rest of his team fare? Can he go to the hustings with the same set of faces?

It was clear at the presidential election that some members of parliament are clearly unpopular and unacceptable to their electorates. Some of them have been accused of corruption. So, the political guillotine hangs over some of them. All government MPs have banded in undated letters of resignation to the president as UNP leaders. This gives Jayewardene unlimited powers on party discipline which he will surely wield to rid the UNP of the "bad eggs" as well as recalcitrants. (Deshpremes)

## Today in History

Today is Sunday, Dec. 12, the 346th day of 1982. There are 19 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1574 — Murad III succeeds as Sultan of Turkey on death of Selim II.

1642 — Dutch navigator Abel Tasman discovers New Zealand.

1742 — French forces evacuate Prague and return to France.

1804 — Spain declares war on Britain.

1875 — Sultan of Turkey promises reforms throughout Ottoman Empire to meet rebel demands.

1876 — Constantinople conference meets to consider Turkey's problems with Russia.

1894 — Japanese troops invade Korea.

1920 — Martial law is declared in Cork, Ireland.

1935 — Nationalists demand restitution of Egyptian constitution of 1922.

1963 — Kenya becomes a republic under British Commonwealth.

1968 — Pan American Airways airliner explodes and plunges into Caribbean Sea near Airport Atacaras, Venezuela, killing 51 persons.

1979 — South Korea's martial law commander is seized by security forces and held for questioning for the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee.

1981 — Poland's government imposes martial law, rounding up activists in the trade union Solidarity.

Thought for today:

It is impossible, in our condition of society, not to be sometimes a mob. — W.M. Thackeray, English writer (1811-1863).



## Lost Honor — 2

## Nixon haunted by childhood scars

This is the second part of excerpts taken from John W. Dean III's book, *Lost Honor*.

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While it is not perfectly clear — to borrow a term — what else would have gone on inside this base of Nixon's post-presidential operations, it certainly would have housed all the documents and tapes relating to the Nixon presidency. "Lyndon Johnson grabbed every paper and file cabinet in the executive branch, and hauled it all down to Texas," Haldeman once admiringly observed to me, when instructing me to determine what was and was not Nixon's when he left the government.

The reason Nixon wanted everything he could get his hands on was because it had real value — not just historical value, but cash value.

I was assigned to work with other lawyers whom Nixon had asked to address the problem of how to amend the tax laws. He wanted laws passed to allow all his papers to be used for tax deductions, or for private sales to others without tax consequences. Also, he wanted others to be able to make tax deductions by donating to the Nixon library. Nixon wanted this change in the law so he could put some papers in his own estate and provide an enormous legacy for his children and grandchildren. Sometime before the second term ended, there would have been a concerted effort to amend the tax laws. Thus, "Watergate literally cost Nixon millions of dollars, for, had he remained president, he probably would have succeeded with this plan, and soon after would have become a multimillionaire."

As excessive as these plans for Nixon's post-presidential future now appear, they pale in comparison to the plans that would have changed the operations of the presidency and the entire executive branch dramatically. Richard Nixon wanted to be remembered as a strong and forceful president, and had he accomplished the restructuring of the presidency he envisioned, the words strong and forceful might have proved to be understatement.

Nixon's reorganization plans called for a sweeping reform of the entire executive branch, essentially removing independence from lower agencies and departments and giving all policy-making power to a small group of "Counselors to the President." The counselors would not be accountable to Congress; they would report directly to the president and would be his handpicked, most trusted assistants, they would maintain control of the federal bureaucracy through policy decisions and funding manipulation. Ultimately, Congress itself would have to bow to the will of the president and his counselors, as they would effectively control all of the mechanisms of executive government.

Government by this plan was thought to be vastly more effective and efficient, although purists might argue that it would also be a trifle undemocratic. Nixon's plan was nothing less than the full realization of the "imperial presidency."

The awesomeness of this reorganization plan, which could have changed profoundly and forever the very nature of the presidency, was brought to my attention by Rupert Wendell, a friend who once taught political science. After describing the plan to this very conservative Republican, who still believes in Richard Nixon, his face turned white. "My God," he exclaimed, "what you have just described is how the Soviets govern through politburo. It sounds as though Nixon and Brezhnev have talked about more than détente. John, the whole plan is frightening," said a man who is not easily frightened. "Richard Nixon is the most complex man I've ever met. The many facets of his personality make him difficult to analyze. I'm not sure anyone, including Nixon himself, understands his character. Anyone who plays the amateur-psychiatrist game with him might as well be psychoanalyzing the fictional Dr. Jekyll without knowing about Mr. Hyde, because the public Nixon is but a smattering of the real man. The real Nixon is probably unknowable, yet certain patterns in his disposition and character are clear."

It was during my White House tenure that I learned that the CIA employs psychiatrists to provide "psychological profiles" to help our government better understand both our friends and foes. I was told that these studies can provide invaluable insight into why a foreign leader does something, and what he might do next. That potential had attracted me, back in the summer of 1974, to first read *President Nixon's Psychiatric Profile* by Dr. Eli S. Chensen. Now I was rereading it. Dr. Chensen concluded that Nixon was not mentally ill, but had serious hang-ups, like excessive concern with conformity, rigidity, overinhibition, compulsiveness, overconscientiousness, inability to relax, anxiety, and an unrelenting striving for total control. It revealed Nixon in a new light for me.

Several months later my interest was revived when I read an article in *Newsweek* about the preparation David Frost was making to interview Nixon. The article mentioned that Frost met with Dr. David Abrahamson, a psychoanalyst who had studied Nixon. The name registered because I'd been sent a book by Dr. Abrahamson's publisher, *Nixon vs. Nixon: An Emotional Tragedy*, which I'd ignored. I now decided that if Frost thought Dr. Abrahamson could be helpful, his book was worth a read.

Dr. Abrahamson's book says more about Richard Nixon than most people probably want to know. For me, it brought another perspective on Nixon.

I had never considered the impact Nixon's youth had on his character. It was a joyless childhood, filled with poverty, illness and death. He had a harsh, unloving, and sometimes brutal father and a determined, but often absent, mother.

According to Dr. Abrahamson, Nixon's youth left him with deep emotional scars. "The idea that he had to work around obstacles which to his mind other people didn't have... gave rise to bitterness, self-pity, manipulation, and suspiciousness, all creating an

unresolvable conflict."

Throughout the book, Dr. Abrahamson details and documents Richard Nixon's insecurities and his compulsive need to control everything affecting his life. The facts presented certainly validate Abrahamson's observation that "Nixon exhibited practically the same mental makeup and behavior pattern just after the early childhood stages as he did when he was a man thirty or sixty years later."

Clearly, Nixon wanted "political intelligence" because he was insecure and thought the information would give him control. The risk was not a risk, if psychiatrist Abrahamson is correct. Unconsciously, he hoped to get caught because he felt undeserving of being president.

What bothered me most about the book was the fact that Dr. Abrahamson had never met Richard Nixon, yet page after page of his analysis fit with what I knew about him, and I considered myself more than the casual observer. The book's explanations seemed too logical to ignore, and they were far harsher than Dr. Chosen's psychiatric diagnosis. I decided to take a further step. I wanted to know about the author; his professional background; what prompted him to write the book; how objective was his study; how complete was his research? So I called Dr. Abrahamson and quizzed him at length.

"Do you think that your conclusions are suspect, since you've never had Nixon on the couch, or in a clinical situation?"

"No, I don't believe my analysis is affected by that at all. As a matter of fact, I don't think Nixon would have been able to provide much information about himself. As you know, he is a man very much turned toward himself, very preoccupied. He's very self-serving and always has been. I don't think he's capable of talking openly about himself, so even if I could have spent time with him, it wouldn't have helped me make my analysis. I must say it was quite hard to get the information I needed. I had to travel all over the country to talk to people who could provide raw information about his emotional and psychological development. It was like being a detective at times, but in writing this book, I hoped it could serve as a model for psychobiographies."

"Doctor, I know that terms like insanity or being crazy are imprecise and undefinable, but when I add up some of the precise terms you have used in your book to describe Nixon — well, like..."

"Well, like on page 224, you say 'his judgment was often faulty,' and on page 226 that he 'exhibited all the signs of a paranoid personality.' Then you talk about the 'impairment of his mind,' and on 228 you say that Nixon belonged to the category of people who, 'intrinsically unhappy, hostile, and therefore depressed, are a threat to themselves and others.'"

"That's right, yes, that's right," the doctor kept quietly repeating after each citation, so I continued.

"On that same page, you say, 'Nixon deviated from the norm,' and on 230 that 'Nixon always suffered from a sense of dejection and was always emotionally unstable.' Then you get even heavier when on page 231, you conclude that 'Nixon's behavior, most appropriately described as a character disturbance, and possibly of no small order, has lasted since early childhood.' And finally, on page 234, you observe that his 'emotionally crippled state' prevented him from acting in a legal manner. Now, I'm a lay person, but when I read all those labels I said to myself, 'Nixon's crazy.'"

"Yes," he said, as though following the course of my reasoning.

"He's mentally ill! Is that a fair conclusion



RICHARD NIXON: "I was listening to the tape being changed (by the newsmen), I am conscious of tapes," Nixon said joking at a press conference in Hong Kong, in 1979.

to draw from your book?"

"Yes."

I wonder how Nixon feels when people probe everything from his sex life to his psycho, and poke fun at his presidency. It must hurt. He's a man of great pride, and maybe he has been punished the most severely by being denied what the proud seek most — respect and honor.

Obviously scandal is not new to Washington, particularly not new to Congress. It was Mark Twain who observed in *Following the Equator*, "It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress." Congressional scandals were accepted as a way of life, and no one was shocked or even interested very long in such scandals. It is the White House that stirs intense interest and produces the scandals that history records with prominence.

Misconduct of financial corruption, various kinds of greed involving money, were "all too familiar in the White House."

President Ulysses S. Grant, whose memoirs I had read while in prison, endured one scandal after another during his administration (1869-1877). Although few can tell you what the phrase means, the "Teapot Dome scandal" marked the presidency of Warren G. Harding, just as Watergate will surely mark the presidency of Richard M. Nixon. Before Watergate, Teapot Dome stood alone as an American presidential scandal, yet actually it did not involve Warren G. Harding himself.

Richard Nixon always was particularly rankled that Truman himself had escaped any charge of corruption. On several occasions he angrily told me, disgust dripping from his voice, "Truman was involved in things far worse than anything we've done." Another time he noted, "Truman covered it up, believe me he did," cause I was sitting up on one of those committees trying to get information out of the White House in those days. We tried to nail him, but they pulled the rug over everything." What Nixon was talking about were the so-called tax-filing charges involving high Truman officials. The Truman administration was forced to remove sixty-six people because of this scandal, but to Richard Nixon's dismay, Truman could never be directly implicated.

With a head that was filled with thoughts of scandals past, I jetted off to Washington to have a first look at the impact the Watergate scandal had on the city.

I started background-information gathering with a trusted friend, Senator Lowell O. Weicker of Connecticut. He asked me to join him for lunch at the Senate.

"Damn it," he said, staring intently at me, his voice rising, "do you know that, in over two years since Watergate, the Congress

hasn't done a damn thing to prevent another Watergate from occurring? John, you stuck your neck on the line. So did I. Lots of people did. Don't you think somebody should be doing something up here?"

"Frankly, I am a little surprised that there hasn't been more done." I said as softly as I could.

"Well, let me tell you this, my friend," Weicker immediately rejoined, "except for finally passing some election reform that had been sitting around here for years, there hasn't been one single new law written as a result of Watergate. How does that strike you?"

"Amazing!" And I truly was amazed. Considering the noise that had been made about Watergate, and the perennial congressional desire to show the folks back home that they're doing something, I would have thought new legislation would already be in blossom on the Watergate graveyard. Maybe it was understandable, however. After all, there were ample laws in existence to prevent a Watergate from happening before it did happen. Congress knows as well as anybody that you can't legislate morality.

While Congress has as Lowell Weicker stated, done little to implement major Watergate reforms, I found that there was a growing accumulation of little-noted changes. Collectively, they evidenced the real response that Congress has made to Watergate, all the rhetoric aside.

"The Congress is going right for the president's strong suit, his greatest powers. First they started firing the heavy artillery, then they sent in the commandos for a little rape and plunder," an aide to the National Security Council told me. He explained how, in the fall of 1973, during some darker days of the Nixon presidency, when Richard Nixon was being bombarded with questions, demands, and decisions about Watergate as a result of the Senate Watergate hearings, Congress had passed the War Powers Resolution. "As far as I'm concerned that was a clear signal, the beginning, and it's been clear ever since that Congress is playing a new game with the presidency. Just a few years ago Congress would not have dared to tamper with the president's foreign policy powers and war-making prerogatives. Watergate has changed the presidency."

The War Powers Resolution forces the president to report the circumstances and to justify the commitment of armed forces to any foreign hostility within forty-eight hours. And, unless Congress approves, he must withdraw those forces within sixty days. In effect, the Congress had forced its partnership with the commander-in-chief. Without a Watergate-weakened president, this would not have been possible.

(To be continued)

## India fast becoming a haven for refugees

By Sumanta Banerjee

NEW DELHI (Depthnews) — India with its estimated 700 million people, is fast becoming a haven for refugees. They embrace all sorts of people — political exiles, families fleeing theaters of war and even those trying to escape poverty.

In the last 30 years, about 10 million refugees and repatriates arrived from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Tibet, Uganda, Zaire and Mozambique. So far about eight million have been resettled costing the government about \$172 million.

The biggest and one of the first streams of refugees poured into India immediately after independence. They were mostly Hindus who fled the Muslim-dominated West and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). While the flow from West Pakistan stopped within a few months of the partition of the subcontinent, that from East Pakistan continued off and on. Till March 1971 when the Bangladesh war of independence started, about 5.2 million people had crossed over into India.

Thousands returned to Bangladesh after the war but Bangladeshis tend to cross over into the Indian state of West Bengal whenever there are signs of economic crisis or political instability in their own country.

Because of the vast unmanured stretches along the border, the Indian government finds it extremely difficult to check the entry of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Besides, many Bangladeshis — both Hindus and Muslims — have relatives in India. Once they cross the border, they disappear among the swarming masses, and it is difficult to identify them. Such illegal migration has become a regular topic of discussion at the frequent Indo-Bangladesh talks.

The second biggest wave came in the wake of the Khampa rebellion in Tibet in 1958. The Dalai Lama escaped to India with his entourage and followers, numbering about 65,000. These refugees have settled down, running small business enterprises; their children have integrated among the local population.

In the 1960s, a new type of refugees started arriving in India from some African countries. These were businessmen of Indian origin who were born and raised in Kenya, Uganda and other African countries. Nationalistic sentiments among the local population of these newly independent countries were against the Indian hold over their business and trade. As a result, businessmen who had British passports went to Britain. Others came to India, the land of their forefathers.

The end of the Vietnam War in the 1970s brought a new crop of migrants from Southeast Asia. Economic deprivations and political clampdown drove about 2,500 Vietnamese

from their homeland. Political instability in neighboring Kampuchea and Laos also led a few hundred to take refuge in India. Today, they are spread in different parts of India, mainly in the south where they have taken up farming.

The 1980s began with the influx of refugees from neighboring war-torn Afghanistan. About 3,000 Afghans in India are today registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The Indian government thus is not incurring any expenses which are shouldered by the UNHCR. But a large number of Afghans often cross over to India without valid passports in a bid to escape the ravages of war. The Indian government admits and allows them to stay here on humanitarian grounds. Possibly to avoid irritating the Soviet Union, New Delhi sees to it that these Afghans leave India as early as possible.

India is also beset with the problem of repatriates from Sri Lanka. These people, known as Tamils and numbering about 400,000, are of Indian origin who had been living in Sri Lanka for years, but are now being repatriated to India under an agreement. Of these, about 300,000 have been resettled in the four southern states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.

Refugees settling down in India can be broadly divided into two categories: those who have an agricultural background and are often poor, and these who are in trade, business, profession and skilled and unskilled services.

The resettlement of the migrants of the second category did not pose many problems. Many of them settled on their own without much help or assistance from the government. Since most of them were able to bring along with them their savings — like the Tibetans or the Indian refugees from Africa — they could invest them as capital in business ventures. But the first category of refugees needed huge government assistance for immediate relief as well as subsequent rehabilitation. Refugees from East Pakistan and later Bangladesh, Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka are mostly farmers who were penniless when they arrived in India.

Before they could be resettled, they had to stay in relief camps for a long time, in some cases over 10 years. This adversely affected their morale and self-respect and created among them a habit of perpetual dependence on government. This happened to many East Pakistani refugees who are now mostly settled in West Bengal, Assam and East India.

But the East Pakistani refugees in West Bengal had one clear advantage over the others: they could be easily integrated because they speak the same language and have the same culture.

## Marceau makes mime a popular art in West

By Suzy Patterson

PARIS (AP) — "It's a new battle every night," says Marcel Marceau as he talks of the taxing effort he puts into each speechless performance. He hits the velvet sofa in his dressing room for emphasis.

The acclaimed French mime is winding up a wildly successful run in Paris — his first in three years. In January he sets out for a long tour in the United States to culminate in several weeks on Broadway in the spring.

Marceau gestures just as much in real life as on stage. But you'd never know him from the street. He is rather rumpled looking, with curly gray hair and light brown eyes. He is wearing corduroy pants and a turtle-neck sweater — a far cry from the white-faced Pierrot style he adopts while performing.

Marceau's "Bip" character with the white

sailor suit and floppy rose on the hat has become a beloved personality all over the world. Marceau gives a phenomenal 300 performances per year — "sixty-five countries on five continents so far," said the mime. He made a triumphal visit to China earlier this year.

When Marceau creates a pickpocket, a frustrated train traveler, an artist chasing his model, the audience loves it. His language is international. Some of his newer sketches are quite abstract — a tree in a forest, for example — and sometimes obscure, though French audiences seem to approve.

"I can't call my work dance, though there are affinities," he said. "Mime is autonomous, standing on its own. It also has to do with drama. Each is perfect in its own way."

Born the son of a butcher in Strasbourg in 1923, Marceau single-handedly brought mime back as a popular art in the West. "Of course it has ancient origins," he said. "But closer inspiration was from Charlie Chaplin or Buster Keaton, as well as my teachers Etienne Decroux and Charles Dullin. And I worked closely with Jean-Louis Barrault as well. My Bip character was inspired from Pp (Charles) Dickens' *Great Expectations*."

The French in the fifties were not as enthusiastic about Marceau as they are now, and only in recent years has he received high honor such as being named an Officer of the Order of Merit. In 1978, he was given a grant to start a School of Mime-Drama. "Only 70 or 81 talented young people from all over the world are admitted," said Marceau, who regrets that he travels too much to teach often.

His ex-wife, Anne, is a teacher at the school, "and there's always a expert."

"This is my consecration in France," said Marceau of his latest Paris run. "I'm reaching a new generation of young people who didn't know about mime," he said, gesturing grandly.

He shrugs off as "just technical" the arduous physical training needed to be a mime. "We do exercise, fence and practice in other ways. But we are striving for something more — which is magic."

The only word he ever spoke in a performance was a resounding "No" in American actor-director Mel Brooks' *Silent Movie*. When Marceau is home, a rare event, it's at a quiet place west of Paris, where he spends lots of time painting. His somewhat eerie pictures of audiences and performances have been exhibited and sold in Paris.

But after his mime and painting, he comes back to a favorite topic — America. He has been a star there since his first tour in 1955 and calls the United States "my second country." "I don't think I'm inventing the fact that Marcel Marceau is a household word in America — it's synonymous with mime."

"France might have older traditions in culture. But America is a wonderful place to show off art. Americans are catching up, have caught up, in everything: theater, ballet, culture, design. They have a great talent for using the past, the present and the future to make something unique from any art."



BELLIGERENT KANGAROO: This photo assignment ended in disaster for the photographer. The kangaroo that boxes in a novelty act in a circus in England didn't like having its picture taken. The result was a punch that sent an expensive camera flying high into the air and a shake-up for the photographer that he will long remember.



## For a government of national unity

## Savimbi urges Angola dialogue

LISBON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Pro-Western rebels waging a guerrilla war in Angola have called for direct talks with the country's Marxist leaders aimed at forming a government of national unity.

In a statement distributed to the media in Lisbon Friday, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), praised the first face-to-face talks between arch-enemies South Africa and Angola in Cape Verde earlier this week.

But he said the key to ending conflict in southern Africa was a reconciliation between his guerrilla organization and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party (MPLA-PT).

UNITA, which claims its forces control large areas of southern Angola, has been waging its guerrilla campaign since losing a three-way Civil War to the MPLA-PT after the former Portuguese colony became independent in November 1975.

The Angolan government has repeatedly ruled out the possibility of talks with UNITA, claiming Savimbi's fighters are trained and armed by South Africa. It has also denied reports over the past year of secret talks between the two.

Direct negotiations between the sides, Savimbi argued, would represent the "only way" to achieve a withdrawal from the country of the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops first called in by the government during the Civil War.

A pullout by the Cubans, he continued, would speed up stalled negotiations over independent for Southwest Africa (Namibia) to the south.

Dos Santos' government has offered refuge and support to Namibia's independence fighters, the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), and suffered near continuous cross-border raids by South African forces in recent years.

Failure to establish some form of working format with UNITA would prompt Savimbi's group to spread its guerrilla war throughout the rest of the country over the next 12 months, the statement added.

South Africa, backed by the United States, has demanded a withdrawal of the Cubans in Angola be linked to their own pullout from Namibia in defiance of United Nations call for self-rule.

Spain to hold referendum on NATO

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (R) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said his government would call a referendum on whether to stay in NATO and held out the possibility of partial membership along the lines of French participation. France takes part in political aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) but is not a member of NATO's military structure.

Moran told a press conference Friday after a meeting of NATO foreign ministers that Spain wanted to consider carefully whether and how it should participate in NATO. The

new Socialist government would hold a referendum on NATO and in the meantime intended to freeze its participation in the alliance's military activities, he said.

Spain joined the alliance in May despite opposition from the left-wing political parties, but has so far not been integrated into the military structure. In the meantime, Moran said, Spain would carry out its existing obligations in NATO in a spirit of cooperation. "My government does not intend to become a cause of either friction or misunderstanding," he declared.

## Cosmonauts return safely

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev returned safely to earth Friday night after nearly seven months aboard the Salyut-7 orbital station, ending history's longest space flight.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said the Soyuz-T-7 spaceship carried the two cosmonauts home at 10:03 p.m. Moscow time (1903 GMT).

Berezovoy and Lebedev, both 40, spent 211 days in space, exceeding by almost a month the 185-day space endurance record set in 1980 by their countrymen Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin.

"The medical checkup on the spot has shown that they withstood well the long period of weightlessness," said a Tass report read on television. Soviet radio said the descent module floated down under a parachute and a special rocket was fired just before touchdown to cushion the landing.

The descent with parachutes lasted about 10 minutes after the module reached the earth's lower atmosphere, the radio said. Soviet television said the module touched down at night in flat steppe country 190 kilometers east of the town of Dzhezkazgan.

Shortly after landing, the cosmonauts were taken to the Baikonur Space Center in Kazakhstan where they were fired into space last May 3.

Ground control officials applauded when word of the safe landing was received at the monitoring center outside Moscow, state radio said.

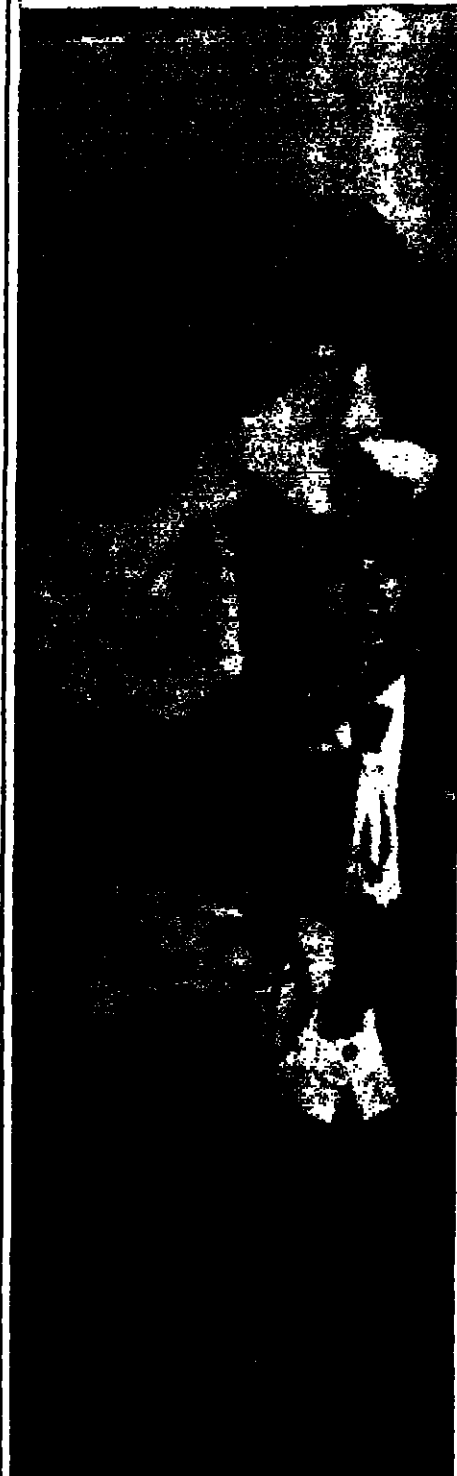
Soviet cosmonauts have landed in darkness before, but a report published in Friday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* indicated that space officials would have preferred a soft landing in daylight.

The report said the ballistic data of the orbital complex left a choice between a Friday landing in darkness or a daylight landing two weeks later. Although the search for a spaceship "is more difficult at night than during the day," Soviet space officials decided not to wait because the cosmonauts had fulfilled their research program, *Pravda* said.

The two cosmonauts, according to Moscow radio, briefly suffered from the rapid change of pressure as their spacecraft descended toward its landing point.

The communique said that during their long travel, the two had "discharged a considerable volume of scientific, technical, medical and biological tasks," as well as work of use to "the national economy and astronomy."

## Columnist calls Di 'a fiend'



Princess Diana with her husband Prince Charles.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — A British gossip columnist says Princess Diana is "a fiend and a little monster" who has become "a very willful and spoiled girl."

The accusations by Nigel Dempster, gossip columnist of the British newspaper *The Daily Mail*, were broadcast on Britain's commercial TV network during a late-night London weekend television talk show in which Dempster appeared as a guest.

Dempster's remarks were a tape-recorded version of an interview he gave earlier this month in New York to "Good Morning America," the ABC breakfast TV show.

Dempster said of Prince Charles's 21-year-old wife: "Diana is very much ruling the roost. She has banished all Charles's friends. There is a 13-year age gap (Charles is 34) and now Charles is only able to see the friends who are all in their early twenties."

"Suddenly getting this enormous power, having people curtsy and bow and do everything she wants, she has become a fiend. She has become a little monster..."

"Charles is desperately unhappy. He knows first of all he can never divorce her. Charles is very unhappy because Fleet Street (London's newspaper row) forced him into this marriage."

Dempster alleged: "Shy Di has become a very willful and spoiled girl. She knows she is the Princess of Wales. She knows she can do what she wants."

Before her marriage to Charles last year, Diana's modest attempts to dodge crowds of pursuing cameramen and reporters earned her the nickname "Shy Di" in British tabloids.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman, asked to comment on Dempster's remarks, commented: "Rubbish." *The Daily Express*, which also takes a close interest in the royal family, commented Dempster's remarks "went beyond even the usual brand of royal trivia marketed in the European scandal sheets."

Meanwhile, Princess Diana was greeted by Spiderman, Dracula, the Incredible Hulk and a host of spacemen when she visited a playground for disabled children in London.

Dressed in a black and scarlet coat, the 22-year-old princess spent 45 minutes chatting and playing with the costumed children and watching a volunteer worker demonstrate his face-painting skills.

The princess's wedding appeal for the facility yielded 2,500 pounds (\$4,000) toward its total 200,000-pound (\$320,000) cost.

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## U.S. defends policy on rights as realistic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The U.S. government Friday defended its selective policy on human rights and then voted at the United Nations in New York against resolutions condemning rights violations in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Replying to criticisms by three U.S. human rights groups of U.S. policy, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg described the policy as "positive" and reflecting "a sense of realism — a sense of the possible."

The three human rights organizations, speaking on international Human Rights Day which marks the promulgation of the U.N. declaration of human rights in 1948, charged that the Reagan administration's policy had had "no effect, or it has done harm."

But Romberg insisted that "while what we can in reality accomplish inhuman rights may not appear to be very much in comparison with what we would like to do, we are continually making government-to-government efforts to promote human rights."

In New York, the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), after stormy debates, Friday adopted resolutions expressing concern at human rights violations in Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The resolution on Chile, a compromise one, was passed by 74 votes to 16 with 40 abstentions after a British amendment watered down the original text. The latter called on the Chilean authorities to lift the state of emergency in the country, re-establish all freedoms and end political arrests and torture. It also called on the U.N. Human Rights Commission to extend the mandate of its special rapporteur on Chile as long as necessary.

Britain's amendment, seen as a friendly gesture to Chile and narrowly adopted by 46 votes to 42 with 42 abstentions, limited the

text to an expression of grave concern at the persistence of human rights violations there and suspended the special rapporteur's mandate.

ECOSOC's resolution on Guatemala called urgently on the government there to respect human rights and fundamental liberties, demanded an end to violence by both left and right and appealed to other governments not to supply military aid to Guatemala as long as serious violations of human rights continued.

Later, ECOSOC adopted by 67 votes to 19 with 49 abstentions a resolution expressing its deep concern at the continued violations of human rights in El Salvador. The resolution, presented by France, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia, also affirmed the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination.

It further asked other countries not to interfere in El Salvador's internal affairs and to abstain from all military support for it. All three resolutions were bitterly condemned by a number of Latin-American nations. Venezuela said it would not participate in any of the votes and accused ECOSOC of only condemning human rights violations in Latin America. El Salvador's delegate leveled the same charge and attacked Mexico, Sweden and France for introducing the resolution on his country.

The United States, explaining why it had voted against the Guatemala resolution, said the text did not reflect the reality there. The U.S. delegate claimed that the Guatemalan government had made tangible progress and had opened its doors to human rights organizations. All three ECOSOC resolutions have still to be confirmed by the U.N. General Assembly.

## Staff holds vigil at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 11 (AP) — About 50 U.N. employees held a Human Rights Day candlelight vigil here late Friday to draw attention to other international civil servants killed, arrested or detained in member countries in recent years.

Miss Susanna Johnston, head of the U.N. Staff Union, led the group as it moved from outside the General Assembly to outside the delegates' lounge and to the entrance of the staff cafeteria, talking to people at every stop.

The demonstrators carried signs reading, "Free our Colleagues," "Human Rights Should Start Here" and "When one of us is imprisoned, None of us is free," and giving the names of those on whose behalf they were holding the vigil.

Miss Johnston told diplomats along the way that altogether 21 staff members were under arrest, in detention or had been killed. She called for their help to assure that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar "has the right to see our staff members, that they are given trials and hopefully will be released."

She said altogether 21 had been killed, were under arrest or were in detention. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's U.N. observer, told her she had overlooked 166 employees of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees that were being held by Israel. She told him she would revise her list to take them into account.

Earlier, at a news conference, Miss Johnston herself had said there were 88 detained UNRWA employees — 81 in Lebanon, three on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, one in Jordan and three in Syria.

She said Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had assigned two secretariat officials to deal with cases of imprisoned members of the staffs of the United Nations or related agencies. Spokesmen for the secretary-general confirmed that.



DROUGHT: A puddle is all that remains of this dam on Sam Whitehead's property at Bealiba, 211 kilometers northwest of Melbourne. The land has become driest in living memory, due to Victoria's drought. (AP wirephoto)

## Abducted men 'join rebels' in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 11 (AP) — Claiming it was not a mass abduction, the leftist guerrillas' Radio Venceremos says many of the youths they shepherded at gunpoint from a soccer field last Sunday have joined the rebels' ranks.

In one of their most daring moves to date, the guerrillas kidnapped more than 200 persons in the middle of a soccer game in San Sebastian, a town 48 kilometers east of the capital. Many escaped or were released by the guerrillas, but as many as 90 are believed still held in the guerrilla camp.

The clandestine Venceremos broadcast Friday read a message from a youth who claimed he was one of those captured and had joined the guerrillas in their three-year-old fight to overthrow the U.S.-backed rightist government.

"This is a companion who has just joined our forces," the broadcast said. It identified him as Jose Luis Alonzo Barahona and quoted him as saying he joined "because it is preferable to struggle for something just." There was no immediate comment from military and government spokesmen.

Maria Hilda Barahona, a schoolteacher in San Sebastian, said she doubted the rebel claim. Mrs. Barahona, whose son is still missing, said she spoke for the parents and relatives of the kidnapped.

She said she was no kin to Jose Luis Alonzo Barahona, but that in any case his name was not on a list of missing persons she had compiled. "I don't believe that," Mrs. Barahona said.

The broadcast made no mention of the manner in which the youths were taken from San Sebastian or why. But a rebel officer, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, had said earlier it was a new guerrilla effort to recruit fighters.

## America tests war readiness

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The United States recently tested its ability to mobilize during a global crisis and found it substantially improved over past near-disastrous conditions, senior defense officials say.

"I now conclude we're in a markedly better position for a major mobilization and deployment of forces," said one official, who asked to remain anonymous.

The officials discussed with reporters late Thursday the results of a 10-day exercise conducted by defense officials in November. At the same time, other government agencies, including the White House, tested procedures for mobilizing the civilian government sector.

These officials said previous exercises conducted in 1978 and in 1980 "were almost disaster situations so far as mobilization plans and procedures were concerned."

No forces were actually moved in the exercise, called "Proud Saber 83." Instead, civilian and military officials, including U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Presidential Security Adviser William Clark, played roles in a scenario which was based on a simulated global crisis and U.S. government response to it.

Officials stressed that this was not a nuclear readiness exercise. Instead, it focused on such things as call-ups of army reserves, activation of the military callup system and some

industrial mobilization procedures for gearing up American factories to start turning out weapons, equipment and necessary supplies.

Among other things, officials reported "very extensive improvement" in the way the services went about mustering their reserve forces.

Staff officers went through the motions of beginning a simulated movement of the Rapid Deployment Force to the Gulf area, as well as deployment of other forces to Western Europe, South Korea, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia.

It was found that the defense secretary's staff, which would be at the center of mobilization activity in event of a crisis, could man its battle stations and accomplish some actions in hours that once took as long as weeks, officials said.

However, they acknowledged that some problems remain to be solved. For one thing, reserve units needed to back up the regular forces, particularly the army, in the early weeks of a war are still not as well-equipped with weapons and communication gear as they should be. "We found we did not have a good handle on the equipment distribution problem," one official said.

There will be considerable concentration on expanding the industrial base so it can react more quickly to war-time needs. "The idea is to double production of essential items that can be turned out in a year," said one official.

## Papandreou sees nuclear conflict

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (R) — Europe is moving toward a nuclear conflict and peace movements must intervene to stop the trend, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said. He was speaking at the start of a three-day conference of European peace movements which was meeting here to discuss the idea of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

In a departure from his official text, the Socialist Prime Minister Friday said: "We are moving toward a nuclear conflict. There is not much time left for the people of Europe — the margins are narrowing. People will have to mobilize."

Peace movements from throughout Eastern and Western Europe have been invited to attend the conference but organizers declined to comment on which movements were represented among the hundreds of delegates who heard Papandreou's speech.

Papandreou drew cheers when he said Greece reserved the right to tell the United States to remove nuclear weapons from Greek soil at any time it chose. The Greek government maintains that the U.S. stores nuclear warheads at its four bases in Greece. American officials say they can neither confirm nor deny this.

Papandreou said the issue of nuclear weapons was not included in current U.S.-Greek talks on the bases' future, which went into their second round in Athens Thursday. He added that Greece believed in unilateral disarmament if multilateral disarmament failed.

At last week's NATO defense ministers' meeting, Greece opposed plans to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe next year if East-West arms negotiations failed.

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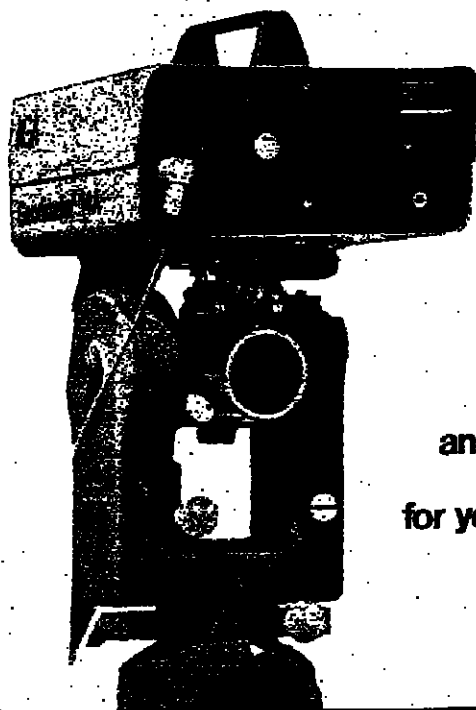
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With splendid victory over Pakistan

## Zafar Iqbal helps India regain lost pride

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11 (AP) — Australia and India flexed their muscles with important victories in an action packed second day of the Esanda World Hockey Tournament at Royal Park Stadium here Saturday.

Fired by a hat-trick from right-winger Colin Batch and an inspired display by full-back Craig Davies, Australia breezed to a 6-2 win over Canada while in Pool 'A' India upset the critics with a stunning 2-1 victory over arch-rival Pakistan.

Batch scored three goals and combined magnificently with Davies to set the inexperienced Canadians back on their heels with a polished display.

But it was the Indians, who stole the limelight with a victory that was sweet

At a glance									
		Pool 'A'			Pool 'B'				
Malaysia		3	China	2	India	1	1	0	2
India		2	Pakistan	1	Malaysia	2	1	0	1
Australia		6	Canada	2	China	1	0	0	1
					Pakistan	1	0	1	2
		Standings			Group 'B'				
		Group 'A'			Group 'B'				
		F	W	D	L	F	A	Pts	
Netherlands		1	1	0	0	5	1	2	

revenge for their crushing 7-1 defeat at the hands of Pakistan in the final of the Asian Games tournament only 10 days ago.

In a spirited encounter that thrilled the crowd of 5,000, the Indians shrugged off a determined second half fightback by the defending world champion to throw the battle for semifinal places wide open.

India attacked from the opening whistle

and delighted a band of loyal supporters in the 13th minute when Syed Ali picked up a cross from center forward Jagdeep Singh and flicked it to the left of the goalie and into the net.

Pakistan had many chances through their right wing Kalimullah, but their forwards were not able to capitalize on the opportunities he created in the first half.

The game was marred by some rough tackling and late in the first half umpire Denis Meredith gave Pakistan's Manzoor Junior a green card and minutes later Indian half-back Joaquim Carvalho also picked up a card.

For India Jagdeep Singh almost made it 2-0 at the break when a shot from the top of the circle slammed into the net seconds after the half-time whistle had gone.

Pakistan were unable to get their game going and their forwards lacked drive especially Hasan Sardar, who received a hit to the leg early in the game.

Sardar, who suffered a serious leg injury in the Asian Games tournament and subsequently missed the final, appeared to be troubled by the injury and was easily tied in knots by the Indian half-line.

With the 25-year-old striker obviously out of touch the Pakistan coach Khalid Mahmood had little alternative but to pull the talented youngster out of the match at half-time with India leading 1-0.

In the second half Pakistan played with much more purpose and determination, hitting back to level the score at 1-1 in the 53rd minute when veteran skipper Manzoor-ul-Hasan crashed home a shot from a penalty-corner. But three minutes later India recaptured the lead when their captain Zafar Iqbal swept onto a short pass from Vineet Kumar and scored from close range.

**Team:** India: R. James, M. Topno, Vineet Kumar, M. Sonaya, Rajinder Singh, Jalal-ud-Din (M. Fernandes), M. Gomes (M. Shahid), J. Carvalho, Syed Ali, Zafar Iqbal, Jagdeep Singh.

**Pakistan:** Shahid Ali, Manzoor Senior, Qasim Zia, A. Rashid, Ishtiaque Ahmed, Kamar Zaman, Kalimullah, Manzoor Junior, Hassan Sardar (Saeed Khan), Hanif Khan, Samiullah.

In Saturday's other match Malaysia had to pull out all stops to defeat a surprisingly tenacious China 3-2 after trailing 2-1 at half-time.

China, playing in their first major international tournament outside Asia, showed great determination and skill to bounce back and hit the front after left-winger Colin Stamaria put Malaysia ahead in the 13th minute.

As they did against the Netherlands Friday, Malaysia appeared to relax after scoring their first goal and the enthusiastic Chinese were quick to capitalize with goals by Sun Ying in the 20th minute and Guo Xudong five minutes later.

However, Malaysia's superior international experience took its toll on the Chinese in the second half, with the lively Stamaria and soon Mustafa scoring goals to wrap up their team's first win of the tournament.

China, which recently finished sixth in the Asian Games, plays the Netherlands in the opening match Sunday while in Pool 'B' West Germany clash with England and Australia play giant-killers New Zealand.



GOT HIM: Michael Dokes (right) corners Mike Weaver before unleashing a left-right combination to floor the champion during the WBA heavyweight bout in Las Vegas Friday. Dokes was awarded the crown by the referee, who stopped the bout after just 63 seconds.

## 63 seconds to crown

### Referee baffles all, awarding Dokes the bout

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 11 (R) — It took only 63 seconds for Michael Dokes to wrest the World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight title from Mike Weaver, but the controversy over the result will linger much longer.

Dokes, undefeated and the No. 1 contender, became the champion when referee Joey Curtis — to the amazement of almost everyone — stopped the bout here Friday night only one minute and three seconds into the first round.

In that short period, Dokes had knocked down Weaver with a left-right combination to the head and had the champion on the ropes when the end came.

Curtis' action caused an eruption among the 4,500 fans at Caesars Palace Indoor Pavilion and the irate crowd chanted obscenities for 20 minutes and shouted "fix — fix." Several scuffles broke out in the ring between members of both fighters' camps.

The controversy has now landed squarely on the shoulders of Curtis, a veteran of some six title fights, who said later he had stopped the bout because Weaver failed to respond to the question: "Are you all right?" But Weaver denied this — "He didn't ask me anything. I told him I was all right," he said.

Weaver's manager, Don Manuel, said he had lodged a formal protest with a WBA representative, asking for another bout within 30 days. "I didn't ask for a rematch. I asked the bout to be rescheduled because this

was no contest as far as I'm concerned," Manuel said.

Roy Tension, executive secretary of the Nevada State Athletic Commission, agreed that a second meeting would be proper. "That's based on the referee stopping the fight too early," Tension said. "Weaver was real sharp. He knew exactly what he was doing. I think Curtis over-reacted because of all the safety talk that stemmed from the Ray Mancini fight here."

Weaver was adamant that he was all right following the knockdown and that he was not hurt while on the ropes. "He caught me with a good, clean left hook, but I wasn't hurt," said Weaver. "I went down, but so what? I've fought here plenty of times before and everyone knows I'm a slow starter."

Weaver was backed by the ring physician, Dr. Donald Romeo, who said: "Curtis shouldn't have stopped it. He was wrong. Weaver was fine."

"There was a conspiracy against me," Weaver said. "I don't care where we fight next time. Just give me a referee who's neutral." Weaver, 30, was making his third defense of the title he won in March 1980. It was only his second fight in 26 months.

Meanwhile, Rafael "Bazooka" Limon of Mexico will be facing a familiar adversary when he defends his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight title against Bobby Chacon in California Saturday night.

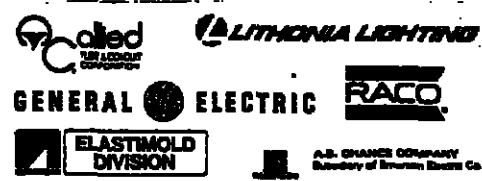
Limon, 28, and Chacon, 31, have met three times in non-title fights, with each fighter winning one bout and the third ending in a "technical draw." Limon regained the WBC super-featherweight (130-pound) title last May when he stopped Rolando Navarrete in the 12th round.

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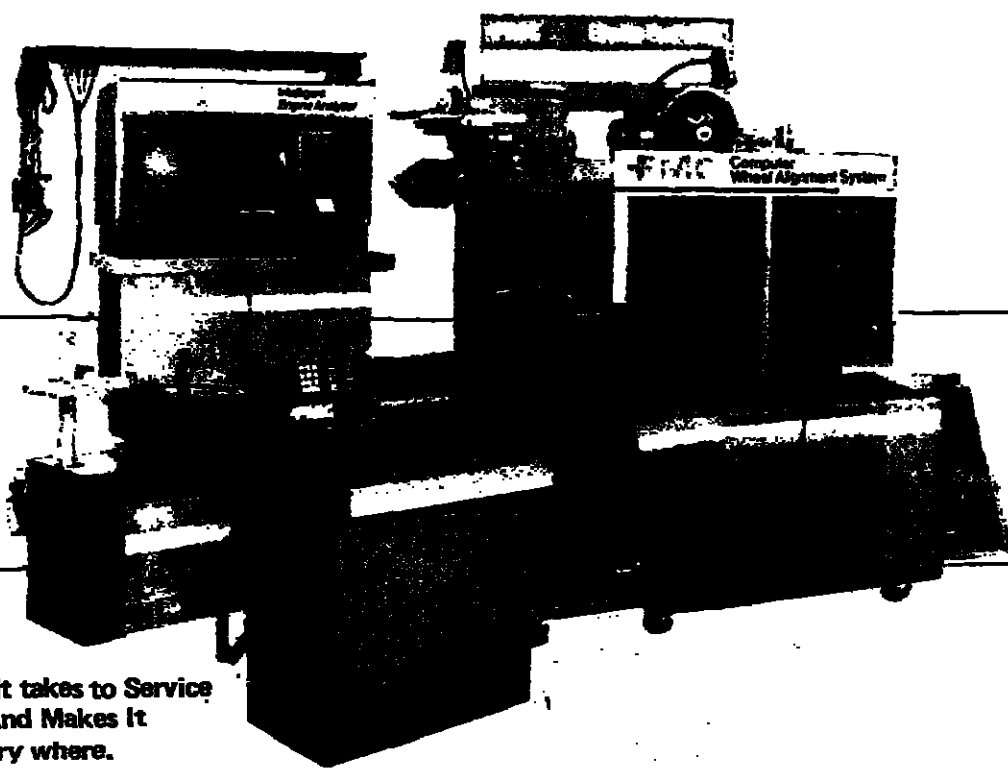
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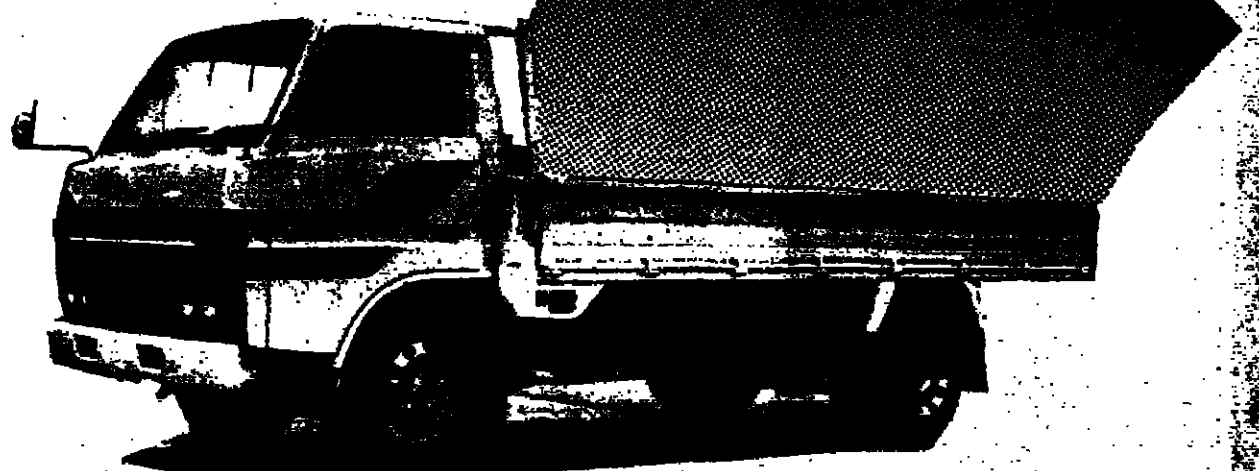
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# Liverpool weathers Watford storm to keep sailing high

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Agencies) — English Soccer League champions Liverpool withstood concerted second-half pressure from Watford Saturday to secure a 3-1 win and stay on top of the First Division. But second-placed Manchester United kept pace with an impressive 4-0 triumph over Nottingham County to remain within three points of the champions in what could again develop into a two-team race for the title.

With European Cup champions Aston Villa off duty — they are in Tokyo for Sunday's World Club Championship clash against Penarol of Uruguay — Nottingham Forest climbed two places to third spot with a 2-1 victory over Swansea.

With several championship contenders, including West Ham United, Ipswich and Watford, losing West Bromwich Albion sized their chance by crushing bottom club Sunderland 3-0 to move into joint fifth place.

West Ham were shocked at home leap by Coventry while Ipswich also lost 2-0 at home to Everton to end a run which had taken them from last place to seventh in the table. Liverpool lead with 37 points, followed by Manchester United on 34, Nottingham Forest with 32, Villa with 31 and Watford and West Bromwich with 30.

Both Liverpool and Manchester United had England stalwarts injured in their victories. Liverpool's England defender Phil Thompson was carried off with an ankle injury while United's England skipper Bryan Robson limped off nine minutes from time. Both must be doubtful for England's Euro-

pean Championship clash against Luxembourg at Wembley on Wednesday.

Liverpool wasted no time in taking advantage of Watford's nervousness on their first league visit to Anfield. Ian Rush grabbed his 15th goal of the season in the 21st minute, and then Watford defender Will Rostron conceded two penalties to allow Liverpool to take a commanding 3-0 lead with defender Phil Neal converting them both.

But Watford, refusing to rollover and play dead, surged into the attack in the second half to Liverpool's defense which looked vulnerable and Rostron made amends for his earlier lapses in the 54th minute to make the score

3-1. But though Watford continued to dominate, they could not cut back the deficit.

Thompson was carried off in the 62nd minute after being hurt. He returned three minutes later with the ankle strapped but lasted only another minute.

Welsh international goalkeeper Dai Davies saved Swansea from a heavier defeat. He kept out one Forest shot after another until Colin Walsh banged one past him on the stroke of half-time. Mike Proctor, made it 2-0 (59) but slacked in the Forest defense let in Robbie James for a goal in the 79th minute.

## English Soccer results

English Division One			
Birmingham	0	Southampton	2
Brighton	3	Norwich	0
Ipswich	0	Everton	2
Liverpool	3	Watford	1
Luton	3	Manchester City	1
Manchester United	4	Nottingham County	0
Nottingham Forest	2	Swansea	1
Stoke	2	Tottenham	0
West Bromwich	3	Sunderland	0
West Ham	0	Coventry	3
Division Two			
Barnsley	2	Cardiff	2
Bolton	2	Charlton	0
Burnley	2	Leicester	4
Crystal Palace	2	Sheff. Wednesday	0
Fulham	2	Derby	1
Middlesbrough	3	Chelsea	1
Newcastle	1	Wolverhampton	1
Oldham	1	Cambridge	0
Q.P. Rangers	4	Grimsby	0
Rotherham	1	Leeds	1
Shrewsbury	0	Blackburn	0

Division Three			
Exeter	2	Reading	2
Division Four			
Chester	1	Bristol	0
Hull	3	Colchester	0
Rochdale	0	Wimbledon	2
English Cup			
Aldershot	0	Huddersfield	1
Boston	1	Sheff. United	1
Bristol Rovers	2	Plymouth	2
Cardiff	2	Weymouth	3
Gillingham	1	Northampton	1
Hartlepool	1	York	1
Mansfield	1	Bradford City	1
Newport	1	Orient	0
North Shields	0	Walsal	3
Oxford	4	Worthing	0
Peterborough	2	Dorchester	2
Portsmouth	1	Aldershot	3
Preston	2	Blackpool	1
Scunthorpe	2	Northwich Victoria	1
Slough	1	Baylis's Stortford	4
Southend	3	Yeovil	0

## McNamee ends Cash's run

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11 (AP) — Australian Paul McNamee overpowered Wimbledon and U.S. junior champion Pat Cash Saturday to advance to the semifinals of the 450,000-dollar Marlboro Australian Tennis Open at Kooyong.

McNamee defeated Cash, another local favorite, in four sets, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4. McNamee meets South African-born Johan Kriek, the defending champion and top seed, on Sunday.

The other semifinal will be between Steve Denton and Hank Pfister, both Americans. Pfister scrambled into the semifinals with a 6-1, 6-3, 6-7, 1-6, 7-6, victory over the 1980 Australian Open champion, Brian Teacher. Denton also survived a five-set encounter beating fellow American, Sammy Giammalva, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Kriek was the only player to move through to the semifinals in straight sets. He scored a 6-0, 6-4, 6-1, win over little-known American Drew Gitlin.

Noah struggles  
Meanwhile, France's top player Yannick

Noah had to struggle but qualified for the semifinals of the \$75,000 Volvo Grand Prix with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Anders Jarryd of Sweden in Toulouse.

Noah will meet Stanislaw Birner of Czechoslovakia. Birner had an easy time disposing of Magnus Tideman of Sweden 6-3, 6-3.

In the other semifinal match Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia goes against the surprise of the tournament Michael Westphal of West Germany.

In Richmond, Virginia, second-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia beat unseeded defending champion Mary Lou Piatek, 6-2, 6-4, and No. 8 Joanne Russell upended No. 3 Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-2, in the semifinals of the \$125,000 Central Fidelity Banks Invitational tournament.

Substitute seventh seed Leigh Thompson knocked off fourth-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania, 6-3, 6-4, in the other quarterfinal and will be matched in Saturday's semifinals with top-seeded Tracy Austin, a 6-0, 6-1 winner Thursday night over No. 6 Bonnie Gaduscel.

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — American speedway riders Dennis Sigalos and Bobby Schwartz made speedway history Saturday night scoring maximum points in the World Pairs Championship. The U.S. combination dominated the meeting at Liverpool Raceway, finishing first and second in all their races to score 30 points and take the championship.

LARGO, Florida (AP) — Brad Bryant-Chris Johnson shot a second-round 64 Friday, picking up eight strokes and pushing their way into a four-way tie at 11-under-par 133 halfway through the \$500,000 Mixed Teams Golf Tournament. First-round leaders Leonard Thompson and Switzerland-born Carole Charbonnier fired a 68 and clung to the lead most of the way. But before the round was over, Fred Couples-Jan Stephenson (Australia) and Jay Haas-Hollis Stacy closed in with rounds of 66 and 67 respectively to jam up the leader board.

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Brian Engblom scored on a slap shot at the blue line at 18:12 of the third period Friday night,

## BRIEFS

completing a comeback which gave Washington a 4-4 National Hockey League tie with the New York Rangers, and extended the Capitals' unbeaten streak to eight games. In the other match, Calgary Flames beat the Winnipeg Jets 6-4.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Barney Ward of the United States broke the female dominance of the jumping at the International Equestrian Festival here when he won the \$5,000 jumping classic Friday night. Women had won all four of the show's previous jumping classes but Ward put in a special effort on French-bred Eclair de Lile in the seven-horse jumpoff at Convention Hall.

BOMBAY, (R) — India will apply to hold the 1992 Olympic Games, officials said Friday. The offer will be made formally at an International Olympic Committee (IOC) session here next March, they said. Indian Sports Minister Biju Singh said that the Supreme Council of Sports of India (SCSI) had agreed in principle to an Indian offer to stage the first Afro-Asian Games in New Delhi next November.



Phil Neal...converts both penalties

## After losing two quick wickets England faces uphill task

ADELAIDE, Dec. 11 (R) — England, facing an Australian total of 438, lost both openers cheaply but made a partial recovery to finish the second day of the third cricket Test here Saturday on 66 for two.

Starting their first innings reply soon after tea, England lost Chris Tavare for one and Graeme Fowler for 11. But David Gower batting 26 at the close, and Allan Lamb on 23, denied the Australian pace attack a further breakthrough on a pitch that continues to favor the batsmen.

Australia, 1-0 up in the five-match series, resumed this morning at 265 for three and lost their last seven wickets for 173. In the circumstances they must have been disappointed, a total in excess of 500 having looked well within their reach. But England bowled well and fielded even better.

The major blow for Australia was the run out of Kim Hughes for 88 in the morning session. He looked set to take the England attack apart when he hesitated after starting a single and was beaten by Derek Randall's throw to the bowler's end.

None of the other Australian batsmen managed to make a major contribution as the England attack kept a tight line and were supported by some outstanding out-cricketer.

Ian Botham pulled off a superb catch to dismiss David Hookes, appearing to lose the

ball when the batsman swept at off-spinner Eddie Hemmings and then diving forward to clutch it in both hands. Botham was the most successful of the England bowlers with four wickets but the steady Hemmings emerged with the greatest credit, his 48 overs costing only 96 runs. He deserved more than one wicket.

## Score-board

Australia (1st innings)	
K. Wessels c Taylor b Botham	44
J. Dyson c Taylor b Botham	44
G. Chappell c Gower b Willis	115
K. Hughes run out	88
G. Lawson c Botham b Willis	2
A. Border c Taylor b Fringle	26
D. Hookes c Botham b Hemmings	27
R. Marsh c Hemmings b Fringle	3
B. Yardley c Gower b Botham	38
R. Hogg not out	14
J. Thomson c and b Botham	3
Extras	24
Total	438
Fall of wickets: 1-76, 2-138, 3-264, 4-270, 5-315, 6-355, 7-359, 8-391, 9-430.	
Bowling: Willis 25-6-70-2; Botham 36-5-112-4; Fringle 33-5-97-2; Miller 14-2-33-0; Hemmings 48-17-96-1.	
England (1st innings)	
C. Tavare c Marsh b Hogg	1
G. Fowler c Marsh b Lawson	11
D. Gower batting	26
A. Lamb batting	23
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wks)	66
Fall of wickets: 1-1, 2-21	
Bowling: Lawson 7-1-20-1; Hogg 6-1-15-1; Thomson 4-0-23-0; Yardley 1-0-3-0.	

## Zaheer attains a milestone

LAHORE, Dec. 11 (Agencies) — Pakistan's elegant middle-order batsman Zaheer Abbas became the first cricketer from the sub-continent to score 100 first class centuries when he hit 215 against India here Saturday.

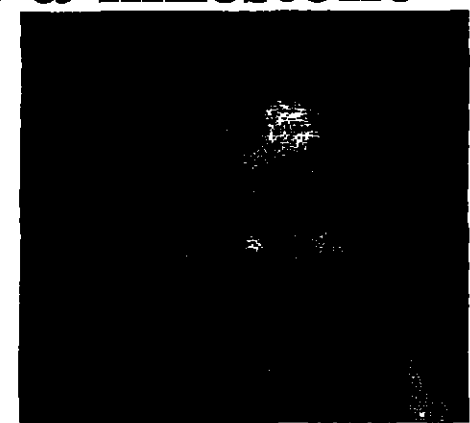
Zaheer boosted Pakistan's first innings total to 485, a few minutes before the close of the second day's play in the first Test.

The bespectacled Zaheer has scored nine centuries — four of them double centuries — in 53 Tests and under the influence of Tahir and captain Imran Khan, Pakistan erased the memory of their slow progress Friday.

Zaheer's knock included 23 fours and one six and was concerned in two big stands. For the fourth wicket with Mohsin Khan the pair added 112 runs while together with Imran Khan they put on 177 runs.

The wicket, which was slow on the first day resulting in only 170 runs, was playing good on Saturday. The batsmen on this day scored 315 runs. It did not help the seamers much. Spinner Dilip Doshi was able to take five wickets while seamers Kapil Dev and Madanlal took only one wicket each giving away much more runs than given the previous day.

The Pakistani five-man bowling squad, which does not include any spinner, might face great difficulty in view of the condition of the wicket which has changed its face during the last two days.



Zaheer Abbas...elegant 215

Pakistan (1st innings)	
Mohsin Khan c Amarnath b Madanlal	94
Mudassar Nazare c Gavaskar b Kapil Dev	50
Mansoor Akhtar c Gavaskar b Kapil Dev	3
Javed Miandad c Gavaskar b Madanlal	17
Zaheer Abbas b Doshi	215
Salim Malik b Madanlal	6
Imran Khan c Madanlal b Doshi	45
Wasim Bari c Annu Lal b Doshi	12
Tahir Naqvi b Doshi	20
Sarfraz Nawaz c Amarnath b Doshi	18
Jalaluddin not out	1
Extras	4
Total	485
Fall of wickets: 1-85, 2-100, 3-126, 4-238, 5-250, 6-367, 7-438, 8-447, 9-478.	
Bowling: Kapil Dev 39-3-149-2; Madanlal 27-2-101-3; Amarnath 23-5-60-0; Doshi 32-5-90-5; Shastri 22-3-81-0.	

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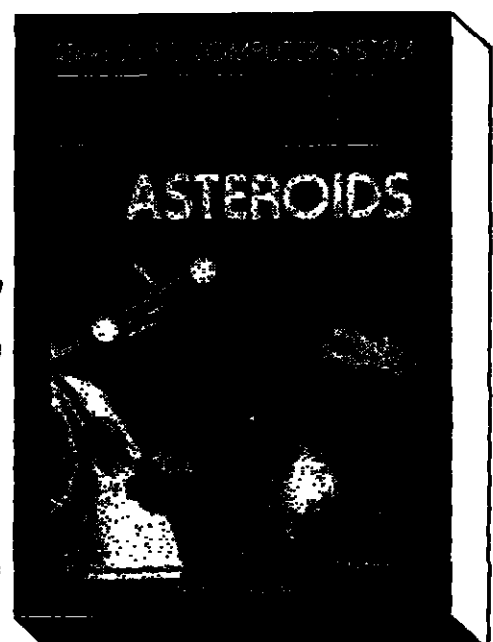
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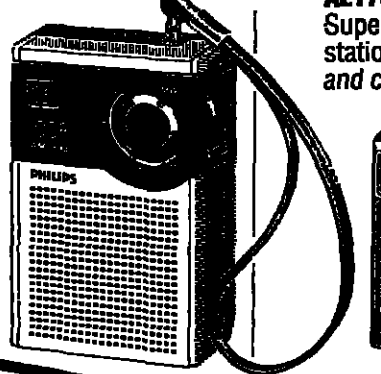




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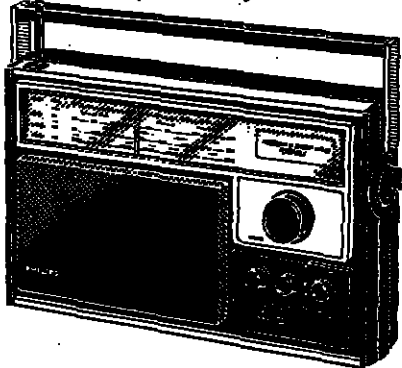
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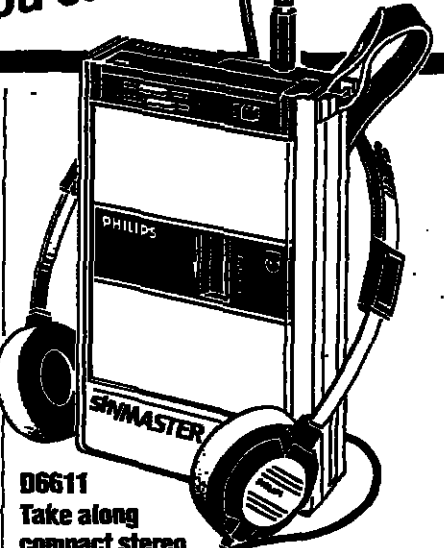
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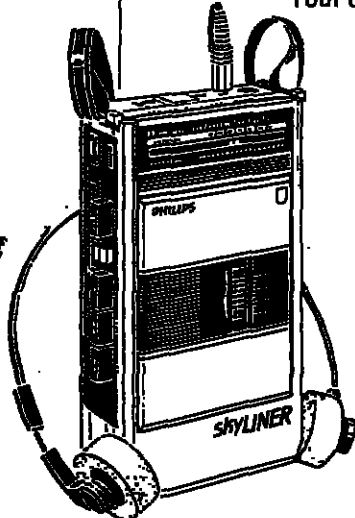
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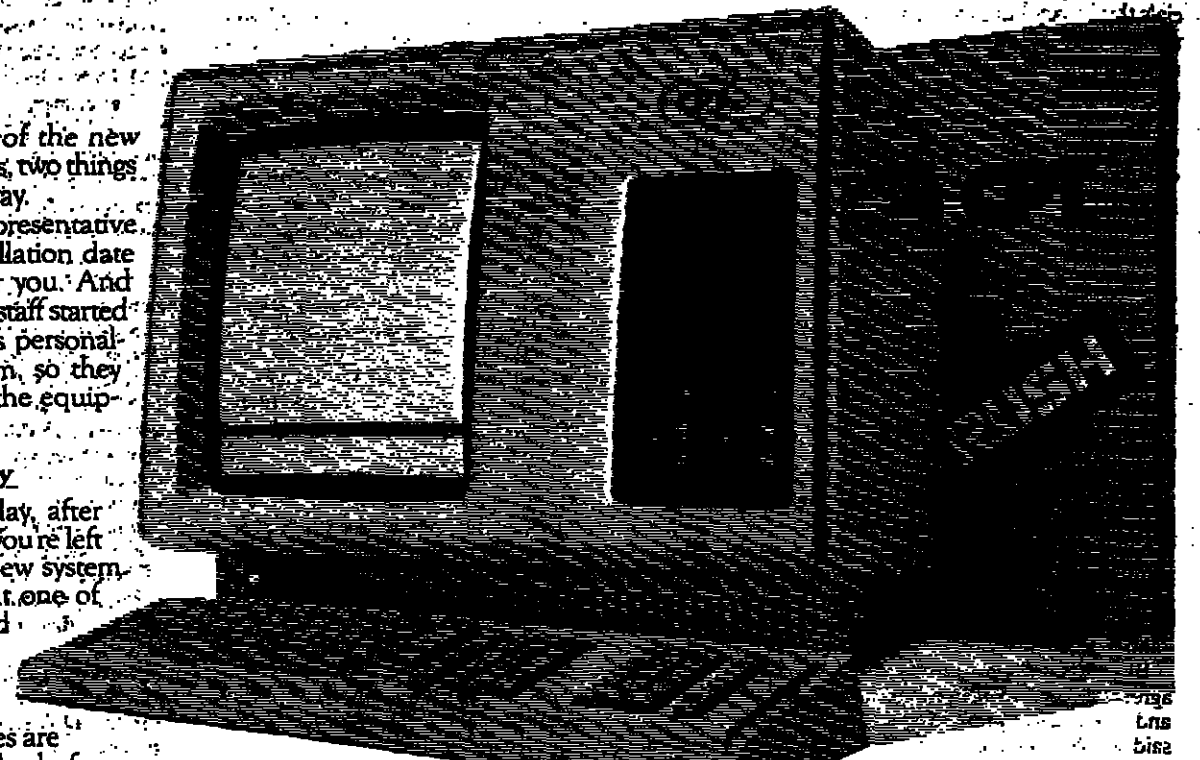
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## Trade war averted

## U.S. agrees to iron out EEC differences

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (AP) — U.S. officials think they have averted a trans-Atlantic trade war in farm products by agreeing to try to work out their differences with Europe at the negotiating table.

Secretary of State George Shultz and four other cabinet-level U.S. officials met with officials of the European Common Market Friday to discuss European subsidies on farm products.

The subsidies, U.S. officials complain, are undercutting American prices and robbing American farmers of markets in third countries.

But at Friday's meeting, the two sides agreed to hold detailed discussions in January to try to come up with solutions to their trade differences. There will be a review of the findings in March.

"If nothing else, the action buys more time to try to find a solution and avert the trade war that everyone seems to want to avoid."

"There will not be an agricultural trade war," John Block, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, told a news conference after the meeting here. "I don't think we should talk about trade wars."

Block said the Common Market officials agreed to try "to bring their internal prices and world prices more in harmony," which he said would end the subsidies so far as they

influence European farm exports.

But Gaston Thorn, the president of the Common Market, said his side had not agreed to anything, other than to try to find solutions to the trade problems and avert a further deterioration in trade relations.

Block, who has previously warned of trade wars, suggested that the Reagan administration is keeping retaliation in reserve. He had threatened in the past to dump surplus American dairy products on world markets to retaliate against Europeans and he didn't rule out Friday that this could still happen, although clearly it is something American officials want to avoid.

Shultz, who headed the U.S. delegation, told reporters that while nothing was finally resolved, "the discussions are moving in a positive direction."

"The discussions have not solved problems, but have set us on the road to trying to do so," he said. "The whole thing is a great big plus."

Others on the U.S. delegation were Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Trade Representative William Brock.

Meanwhile, NATO foreign ministers Friday backed a U.S. agreement with its European allies to set the stage for a common strategy on East-West trade.

## 16 % decline in Abu Dhabi's oil production

ABU DHABI, Dec. 11 (AP) — Crude oil production in Abu Dhabi reached an average of 1.1 million barrels daily during 1981, a drop of 16.3 percent below 1980 production levels, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) has announced.

The company's annual report, distributed by the United Arab Emirates news agency, put onshore and offshore production rates in 1981 at 561,000 barrels daily and 455,000 barrels daily respectively. The shortfall in onshore production, compared with 1980, amounted to 21 percent.

Natural gas production meantime fell 12 percent to 1.2 billion cubic feet per day. This was attributed to reduced allowable production of crude oil, according to the report.

ADNOC's share of crude oil production in 1981 averaged 617,000 barrels per day. In addition, 28,000 barrels per day of condensate was recovered from the natural gas produced in the Bab, Thajana, "F" and the Umm, Shaif "Uweinat" reservoirs.

The condensate production, which is wholly owned by ADNOC, brought its equity of liquid hydrocarbons to 645,000 barrels daily, representing 62 percent of the production of the main fields, according to the report.

Reports published earlier in the semi-official press indicated the daily average output for the U.A.E. during 1981 was 1.5 million barrels.

## Shipowners raise storm over Soviet 'cuts'

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (R) — Japanese and other Far Eastern shipowners are angry at the Soviet Union for undercutting them with what they say are uncommercial rates.

While most non-Communist shipowners have vessels lying idle for want of business, the Soviet Union's state-run fleet is winning new customers in the Far East with price reductions of up to 50 percent, Japanese shippers say.

The West European shipping industry had made similar complaints about Soviet commercial penetration of their routes until Moscow earlier this year agreed to keep to quotas.

The Soviet Union is party to very few of the world's shipping conferences which fix rates for certain routes and low costs give its fleet an enormous advantage over competitors.

A study by one Japanese shipper says Moscow's aims are to earn badly needed hard currency and expand its influence on friendly developing countries.

From being mainly a coastal fleet in the 1950s, the Soviet merchant navy had grown to become the world's sixth largest in 1981, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

With a total gross tonnage of 23.5 million

tons, 5.6 percent of the world total, it ranks after Liberia, Greece, Japan, Panama and Britain.

Under the current 1981-1985 five-year plan Moscow hopes to build another 250 ships with a deadweight tonnage of 3.2 million tons to make its fleet even more competitive, according to a report by the Japanese shipping company Mitsui O.S.K. Lines.

It said the Soviet Union now had almost a tent of its merchant navy operating on the so-called "conference" routes and charging on average 30 to 40 percent less than the agreed rates.

Soviet shippers paid crews about one-third the salary of non-Communist crews, their fuel bills were only one-quarter of the world market price and the ships lasted 25 years, much longer than a normal commercial vessel, the report added.

The Soviet fleet is divided into 17 state-run companies and Far Eastern shipowners now see one of these, the Far East Shipping Corporation (FESCO), as the latest threat to their profitability.

FESCO switched from the trans-Pacific shipping route to the Australia-Far East route in mid-1980 after U.S. West Coast

dockers boycotted its cargoes in protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It agreed at the time not to undercut by more than 10 percent the rates set by the Australia and New Zealand eastern shipping conference or use more than 50 percent of capacity for carrying cargoes of non-Soviet origin.

But according to Gosuke Shibayama, Mitsui O.S.K.'s executive vice-president, FESCO has sometimes been charging only half the agreed rate and devoting all its tonnage to the so-called "cross trade."

Conference officials met FESCO representatives in Tokyo recently but failed to win a Soviet pledge to keep within the terms of the agreement.

Shibayama, who attended the talks, said that until a compromise was reached the conference would not allow FESCO to expand its current business of "conference" routes.

At about 1,100 containers a month, that makes up 10 percent of cargoes on the Japan-Australia route, more than 25 percent on the Hong Kong-Australia route and more than a third of the shipping business between the Philippines and Australia.

## Wall Street

## Investors get bitter taste of 'hot' stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP) — Investors got a chilling reminder this past week of the perils of owning "hot" stocks.

It came in a series of announcements from Warner Communications Inc. and Mattel Inc. that increased competition in video games was taking a toll on the previously lucrative profits from that business.

On Wednesday, Warner reported that sales of its Atari Games were falling short of expectations, and that it expected to post lower fourth quarter profits this year than last.

A day later, Mattel said it would have a loss for the fourth quarter, in part because of the extra money it has had to spend marketing its television products in the competitive battle.

Warner stock, which had soared from 8 in 1978 to 63 at its peak this year, fell 16 points in a single session Thursday and an additional 9 on Friday.

Mattel shares, which had tripled this year and closed a week ago Friday at 28, fell to 16 by week's end.

Numerous other stocks of companies with a stake in the fast-growing home electronics market personal computers as well as video games also sold off. And some stock traders took the one-two punch of the Warner and Mattel news as a poor omen for holiday season profits in general.

The stock market started to decline Wednesday, reacting to political and economic problems following Monday's sharp advances, and Friday the Dow industrials index closed at 1,018.57, down 12.60 point on the previous Friday's closing.

On Monday the Dow had hit its third highest record as a result of large institutional investors' last-minute buying of major stocks such as IBM.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up .44 to 80.49, while the American stock exchange market value dropped .44 to 334.37.

Big Board volume averaged 93.94 million shares a day up from 82.31 million the week before. It remains an open question whether Warner's and Mattel's problems actually predict a poor Christmas season for the U.S. economy in general. The government reported Friday that retail sales rose 2.3 percent in November for their biggest increase in six months.

Retailers said that they were still doing a booming business in video game, supplied by a growing number of producers. That very proliferation of products, however, was clearly a problem for the manufacturer.

"It's inevitable that a hot group runs of steam because of competition," said Charles Jensen, an analyst at Securities Inc. "Up to

this point the video game stocks have been one of the leading groups in the market. Now they may become average performers."

Meanwhile, selling, which continued through the end of the week, spread into all other sectors following reports that legislation under study in Congress to raise from six months to a year the period needed to qualify for preferential capital gains tax treatment had run into serious difficulties in Congress.

Investors had expected the bill, which would have encouraged stock market buying, would sail through Congress easily.

Among issues which declined, Monsanto closed at 80-1/4 against last Friday's 86-1/4, Union Carbide at 50 (53-1/4) and Transworld at 26-1/2-1/4.

## Despite rise in jobless

## Thatcher's popularity high

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Britain will shortly have 3.5 million unemployed but only a quarter of them blame Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

On the eve of a year expected to be marked by general elections, Mrs. Thatcher is still basking in the triumph of British forces in the Falklands campaign.

The Economist, Britain's highly reputed economic journal, summed up this paradox on the cover of its latest issue. A strip cartoon listed all the current grievances of the British people but ended by exonerating Mrs. Thatcher.

According to The Economist, 71 percent of the unemployed wonder whether they will ever get work again, 54 percent have never even been given an interview, 74 percent believe government training schemes lead nowhere and 85 percent of unemployed youths left school before 16. But in their immense majority they accuse no one of

responsibility for their plight.

A year ago, such a passive attitude could have been interpreted as a sign of irreversible British decadence by outside observers.

Before calling elections, however, Mrs. Thatcher still faces three tasks: In foreign policy, the least important for the average Briton, she must end the diplomatic isolation brought about by London's categorical refusal to negotiate with Argentina after the aggression of the fascist junta of Buenos Aires. The recent loss of U.S. support for Britain at the United Nations dealt a severe blow to British diplomats.

Mrs. Thatcher is also endeavoring to convince public opinion at home that her Conservative government did not make mistakes contributing to the conflict. A commission of inquiry, which includes opposition members, will publish its findings at the beginning of next year.

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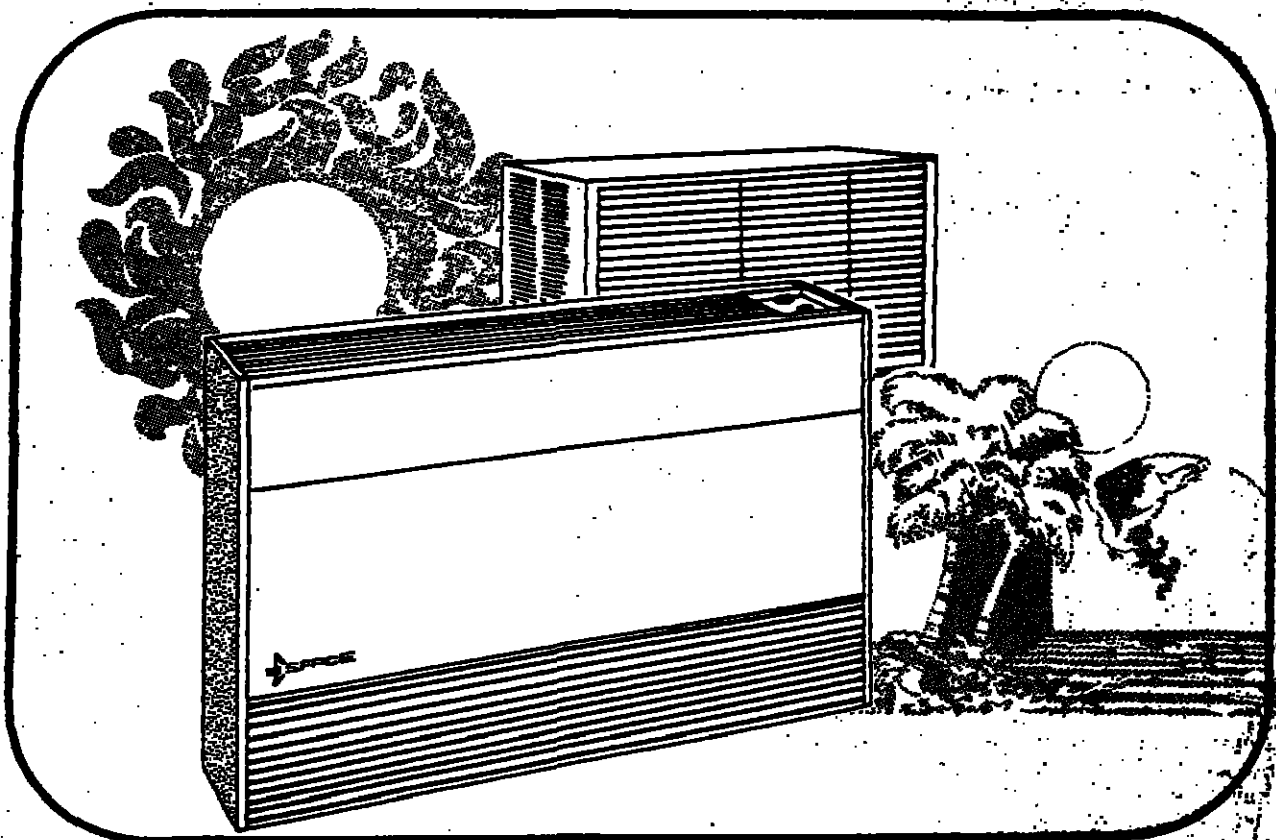
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## Sequel to not signing pact

## U.S. warned against sea mining

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Dec. 11 (R) — The United States and other countries failing to sign the new United Nations sea law convention were warned they would face grave consequences if they attempted seabed mining on their own.

The warning came from conference President Tommy Koh of Singapore only hours after the treaty, governing all uses of the oceans and their resources, was signed here Friday by representatives of 119 delegations. It enters into force a year after being ratified by 60 countries.

The signing ceremony and closing speeches climaxed the nine-year-long United Nations law of the sea conference, the most ambitious and complex in diplomatic history.

The United States maintains at the treaty's seabed mining rules restrict private enterprise and require the transfer of technology to an international seabed authority that, as well as regulating private consortia,

will carry out mining operations of its own. The United States was joined by Britain, West Germany and about 28 other delegations in refusing to sign the accord, which remains open for two years.

Representatives of the Soviet Union, China, France, Australia, New Zealand and Canada all put their names to the treaty, and Japan is expected to follow shortly.

Ambassador Koh told a press conference later that the "United States is out to wreck the convention." He urged that the U.S. no longer be invited to periodic meetings of countries with consortia directly interested in seabed mining which enjoy certain rights under the convention as so-called "pioneer investors."

Earlier, in his closing address, Koh cited the view of the overwhelming majority of participants that the 320-article treaty was a single, indivisible whole. "Thus, it is not possible for a state to pick what it likes and to

disregard what it does not like."

Rebutting a claim by the United States and Britain, he said it was "factually incorrect and legally insupportable" to argue that, apart from the seabed mining section, the convention merely codifies customary law or reflects existing practice.

Alluding to talk of a separate "mini treaty" among non-signers of the U.N. accord, he said: "Any attempt by any state to mine the resources of the deep seabed outside the convention will earn the universal condemnation of the international community and will incur grave political and legal consequences."

Koh said the position of the U.S. government toward the convention was "inexplicable in the light of its history, in the light of its specific law of the sea interests and in the light of the leading role which it has played in negotiating the many compromises which have made this treaty possible."

## Italy set to combat inflation

ROME, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Continuing deflation was the main element of a government program presented to the senate by Italy's new Christian Democratic Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani.

The main thrust of the program is to put state finances in the best possible shape, and to this end the public deficit is to be held down to the 1982 level next year.

Fanfani made it clear that he is to continue the anti-inflation policy pursued by his Republican predecessor Giovanni Spadolini, but he acknowledged that this will be difficult and he gave a grim situation report on the economy.

He was speaking in the beginning of a debate on a motion of confidence due to end with a vote Saturday, and with another vote probably Wednesday in the lower house.

Fanfani reported a six percent reduction in industrial output in a year, and unemployment rate of 10 percent discounting 350,000 people permanently on the laid-off register, an upturn in the inflation rate toward the end of the year following achievement of a 16 percent target rate in the first nine months.

The self-employed will next year pay a special tax totaling 5,500 billion lira (about \$3 billion) while local taxes will rise by rather more. Tougher measures are also to be taken against tax evaders.

Prices charged by state companies will rise

as required without reference to anti-inflationary ceilings. Fanfani also indicated that the construction industry will be boosted because work will begin on 235,000 homes for poorer families. This should provide work for 250,000 people.

A special effort is to be made to help agriculture to reduce a trade deficit in this sector expected to total some \$7 billion this year. Extra investment is also to be made in the rail network, in nuclear energy and telecommunications, with the industrial investment fund being raised to 10,000 billion lira (about \$7 billion) in 1983.

On foreign policy, the government will work for stronger Western solidarity and for greater unity within the European Economic Community, together with support for preliminary talks on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community.

Fanfani also expressed a desire for stable East-West relations "which implies respect for the sovereignty of Afghanistan, the non-extension of East-West tension to the Third World, and respect for human rights in all countries, notably Poland."

The Republican Party of former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has already indicated that it will abstain in the confidence vote. The Republican have withdrawn from the governing coalition which now comprises Christian Democrats, the Socialist Party, Social Democrats and Liberals.

## Finland, Russia sign agreement

HELSINKI, Dec. 11 (AP) — Visiting Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov and President Mauno Koivisto completed their official talks with a review of the international economic situation, foreign ministry sources said.

The talks lasted about an hour, but no details of the topics were given.

Tikhonov and Koivisto also presided the signing of a one billion markkas (\$180 million) agreement giving Finnish shipyard "Rauma-Repol" the task of building two oil rigs for the Soviets. "The oil rigs will be world's largest of their kind and they are specially designed for Arctic exploration," a spokesman for Rauma-Repol said.

The jack up rigs will stand on the seabed on three 140 meters (462 feet) long feet, and they are capable of prospecting oil and natural gas from a depth of over 6,000 meters (19,800 feet). The rigs will be delivered in 1985 and they will be used in the Barents Sea.

## Tanker rates remain weak in dull trading

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — The ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on Dec. 19 in Vienna dampened trading on the tanker market this week, and rates softened accordingly.

There still appeared to be an abundance of cheaper crude oil available in northwest Europe, shipbrokers said adding that this was a further excuse for not showing any interest in buying cargoes from Iran and Kuwait.

There have been remarkably mild weather conditions prevailing in the United States and Europe.

In the Gulf area, the interest centered on Iran, where a 210,000-ton supertanker was commissioned to take a full cargo to Japan at a two point discount over last week.

A similar-sized tanker found employment by taking 140,000 tons to Turkey. Business out of Ras Tanura was limited to a single fixture to Denmark.

West Africa failed to keep up last week's momentum. There were more fixtures reported out of the Mediterranean, but owners were unable to gain any improvement in rates.

Dirty vessels in the U.S. Gulf were forced to accept lower rates, but clean rates in this region held steady. Time-chartering inquiry remained very meager.

## World interest rates seen sliding

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11 (AFP) — A senior Bank of America official has ruled out prospects of a world depression this decade and predicted that world interest rates will continue to ease. Jeffrey Mizrahi, vice-president and director of investment research of the Bank of America in London, said that despite fears of a world recession by some economists he believed governments would take firm measures, including proper monetary policies, to prevent this happening.

In an interview with the *Business Times* here, Mizrahi also forecast that the U.S. prime rate, now at 11 percent, would fall to eight or nine percent next year.

The U.S. economy was going through a "weak" recovery, he said, and real recovery would not take place until mid-1983.

## 'Iron lady' gets teenage advice

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is regularly lectured by her opposition on how to run Britain's economy, got a talking-to at her own request Friday from three teenage entrepreneurs with an undisputed record of economic success.

Fergus Heaton, Nicholas Eversett and Jonathan Press, all 17, from the southwest England town of Keynsham, are founders of Kym Ltd., which produces soft toys, games and calendars and which was launched by the three after they sold shares to friends at 25 pence (40 cents) each.

After just nine months, the share value had jumped to 62 pence (\$1) — a gain of 150 percent — before the company was liquidated so they could finish their schooling.

"There are most definitely lessons to be learned from our experience," said Heaton, managing director of the company.

## Financial Roundup

## Dollar closes on firm note

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Dec. 11 — The U.S. dollar closed on a higher note on the New York Friday night markets. Some gains were made against the French and Japanese currencies, but the German mark slipped back to close at 2.4580 from 2.4460 levels earlier Friday in Europe.

Eurodollar deposit rates were generally firmer by between 1/16 to 1/8 percent due to the failure of the Federal Reserve Board in cutting its discount rate which many observers now believe the "Fed" will carry out in the new year.

In the money markets in New York, short-dated funds touched the 9% percent level at one stage but the one-year tenor closed at 9 1/8-9 7/8 percent.

The latest release in the weekly U.S. money supply figures gave a boost to the American currency with M-1 measure showing a \$1.8 billion rise compared with a \$1.3 billion fall for the previous reporting week. With interest rate considerations once again in the forefront and the money supply figures showing an upward turn, the dollar rose on the exchanges.

The British pound fell to 1.6103 levels despite some modest Bank of England support Friday. But with the British central bank sending out figures that it did not wish to see an increase in the U.K. commercial

bank's base lending rates, the sterling came under some pressure.

In other currency news, the French franc closed weaker at 6.9400 from 6.9320 in Europe and also despite some French central bank support. The franc has not been helped by the ongoing rumors that France is trying to raise another jumbo loan from international sources. The Swiss franc on the other hand, was stable to strong at 2.0860 levels while the Japanese yen was also steady at 244.80 levels.

The bullion markets fluctuated erratically with year-end book squaring and profit-taking affecting prices. Gold fell to \$436.50 an ounce in New York, down from the \$441.50 closing level for the previous Friday. Silver was same at \$10.40 an ounce, but had fallen sharply from the \$11.08 peaks reached earlier this week.

Saturday saw another dull and directionless trading day on the local markets, with rial deposit levels reaching new lows of 6-6 1/2 percent for the week-fixed and 6 1/2-7 percent for the one-month JIBOR. The longer tenors were also weaker at 9-9 1/2 percent but not much activity was reported in those tenors. The markets were still reporting rial liquidity injections. On the exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates traded erratically at below the SAMA parity level of 3.4392-98 for most of the day.

## Mexico eases exchange curbs

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11 (R) — Mexico's new government has announced relaxation of the country's exchange controls and the return to free trading of the peso, in the most far-reaching measures yet to combat the country's acute economic crisis.

The moves were announced Friday night by central bank director Miguel Mancera President Miguel de la Madrid's first budget was due to be presented to congress Saturday.

Mancera told a press conference that a controlled foreign exchange market, at rates to be fixed daily by the bank, would be established along with the free market. Both will come into operation Dec. 20.

But the decision to return to a free market in the peso for most transactions will in effect lead to the third devaluation this year the Mexican currency.

The extent of the devaluation will not become known until trading starts Dec. 20 but bankers here expect that the peso will drop well below 100 to the dollar, against the present "ordinary" rate of 70.

Changes to the exchange control system were widely expected after De la Madrid appointed Mancera director of the Bank of Mexico, a job he resigned in September when the controls were first introduced.

Imposing the controls, then President Jose Lopez Portillo also established a two-tier exchange rate. In addition to the 70-peso rate, a preferential rate of 50 pesos to the dollar was nominally available for "transactions such as payments on Mexico's \$80 bil-

lion foreign debt.

Mancera said he hoped to bring the exchange market back into the banks by allowing rates to vary according to supply and demand. Bankers said that if the peso fell sharply enough, many people with dollars could well be tempted to cash them in which in turn would help stabilize the peso.

Foreign bankers welcomed Friday's measures and said they were sure to be well-received by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has tentatively agreed to lend Mexico \$3.84 billion.

## U.K. steel output records sharp fall

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Falling demand sent British steel output plunging last month to a weekly average of 235,800 tons — nearly a third below its level in November last year, official statistics revealed here.

The weekly average over the first 11 months of this year is down to 273,400 tons — 7.9 percent less than the corresponding output last year. The year began well, but orders began to dwindle in March and have fallen ever since.

The government, meanwhile, is studying recovery plans from the state-owned British Steel Corporation, which is likely to repeat last year's loss of 350 million pounds (\$595 million) despite its rationalization attempts.

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4. JAPAN ERICA	STEEL	16.12.1982
5. TENSU MARU	STEEL	17.12.1982
6. GLAUCHAU V. 7/82	CNTRS/MARBLE	22.12.1982

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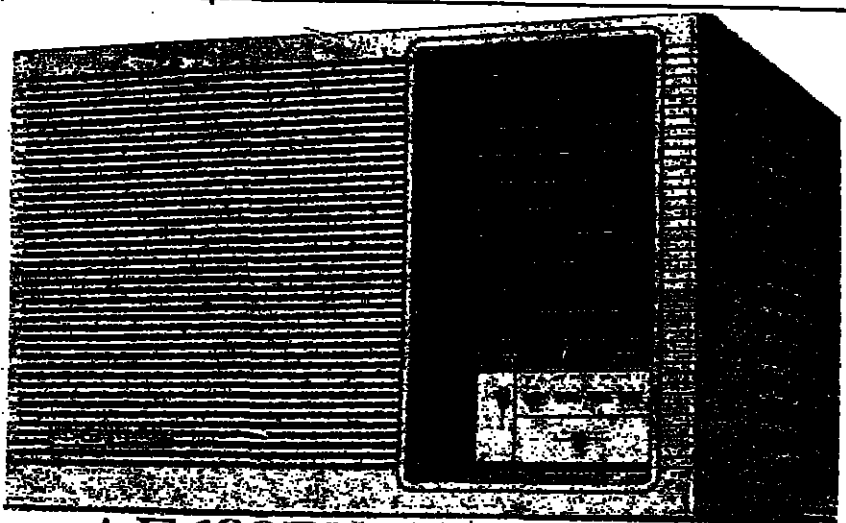


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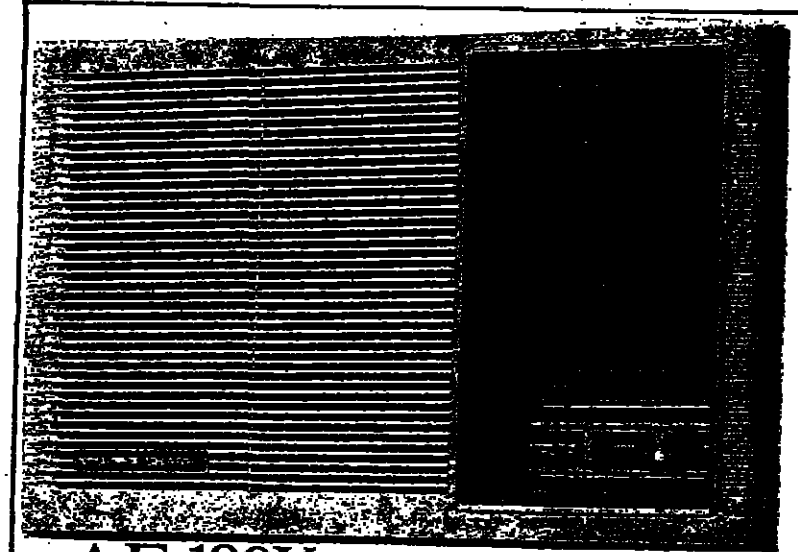
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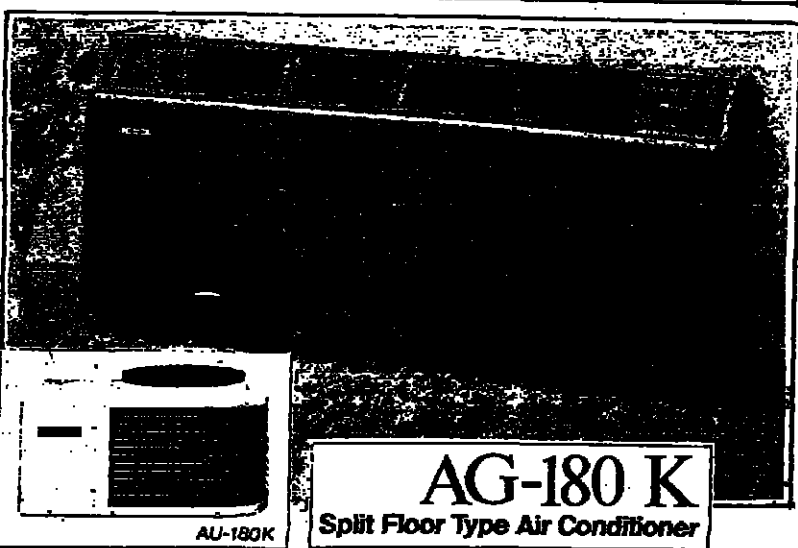
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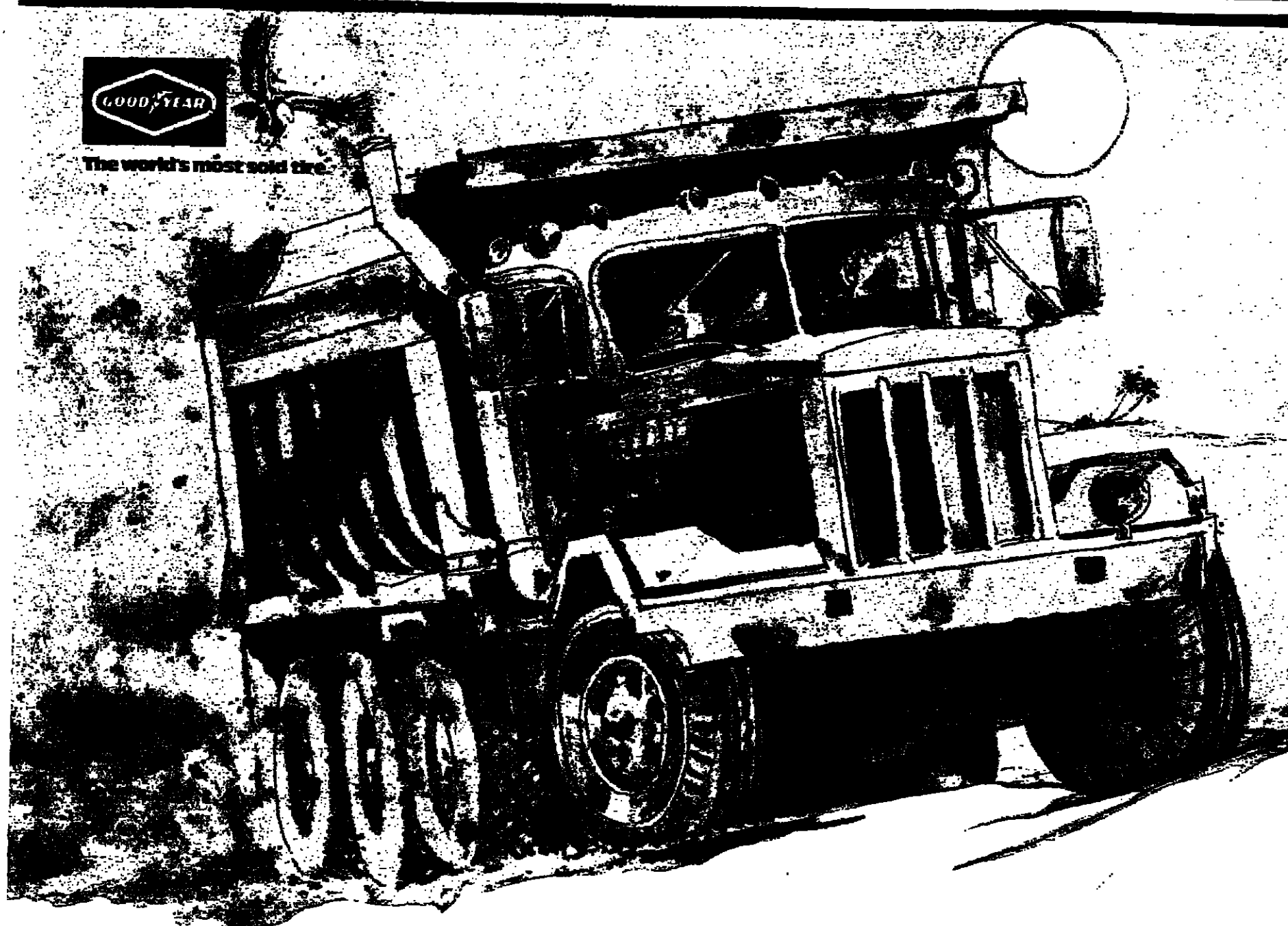
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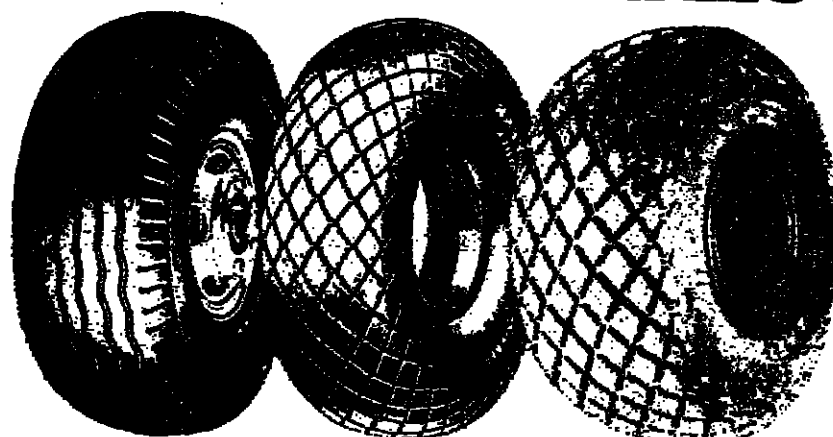
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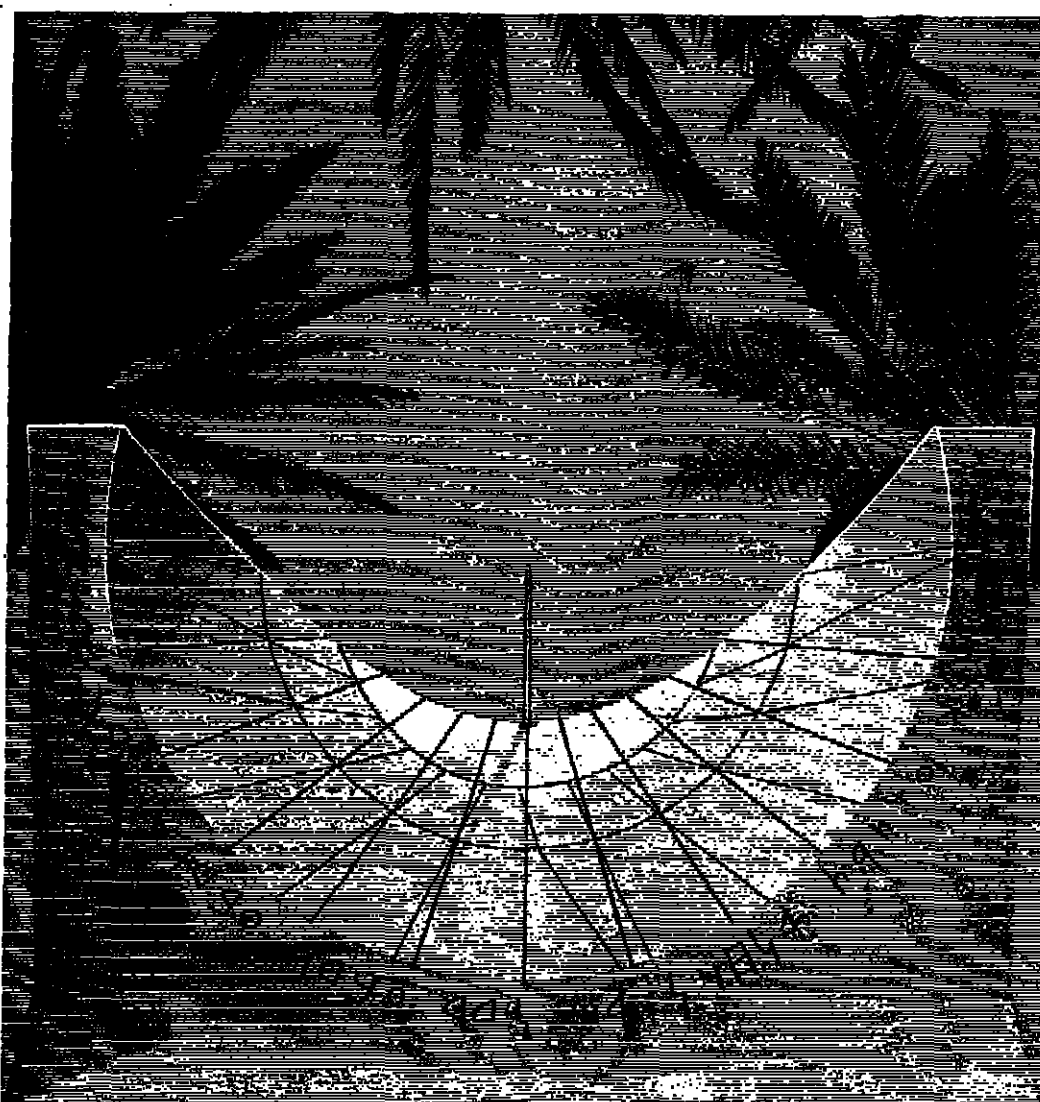
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## Following Bulgarian's return

# Italy recalls envoy to Bulgaria

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP) — Officials said Italy recalled its ambassador to Bulgaria Saturday, two days after the Bulgarian ambassador to Rome returned home amid growing tension between the two countries over the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

Relations between Italy and the Communist nation have deteriorated recently because of allegations that Bulgarian officials were involved in last year's assassination attempt against the pontiff.

The Italian Foreign Ministry said Ambassador Carlo Rossi Arnaud was ordered home by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo for "consultations."

The brief statement did not say why Arnaud was being recalled now, nor how long

he would remain in Rome. No spokesman at the Foreign Ministry could be reached on the telephone to provide further information.

On Thursday, Bulgarian Ambassador Venelin Kozhev flew to Sofia for what the Bulgarian Embassy described as "normal consultations."

Vassil Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Embassy spokesman, denied press reports that the move reflected a deterioration of relations between Italy and Bulgaria over the Pope's shooting.

Italian investigators have implicated three Bulgarian officials in the May 13, 1981, assassination attempt carried out by Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. Five Turks are also charged as co-conspirators in the shoot-

ing. A Bulgarian airline employee has been arrested and a warrant has been issued against a former Bulgarian Embassy employee, who left Italy six months ago. According to press reports, Italian police also want to question another Bulgarian Embassy worker but have not issued an arrest warrant because he has diplomatic immunity.

Bulgarian officials have called the allegations against the Bulgarians "absurd, illegal and hostile" acts aimed at discrediting Bulgaria, one of the Soviet Union's closest allies.

Police arrested Sergei Ivanov Antonov, 35, station chief of the Bulgarian Airlines, last month for complicity in the shooting.

# Turkey seeks Celenk's extradition

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (AP) — Turkey has asked Bulgaria to extradite accused gun smuggler Bekir Celenk, who is also wanted in Italy for the shooting of the pope. Justice Minister Cevdet Montes said.

Montes said Turkey wanted Celenk on charges of smuggling and violating Turkish foreign exchange laws. He said Turkey and Bulgaria had an extradition treaty. Italian officials also have a warrant out for the arrest of Celenk for complicity in the May 13, 1981, shooting of Pope John Paul II.

Bulgaria's state-run BTA news agency reported Thursday that Celenk was detained by Bulgarian police who would launch their own investigation into the assassination attempt. A file is being prepared for Turkey's formal extradition request, the officials told Anatolia.

Italian authorities are holding one Turk and seeking three others besides Celenk as Mehmet Ali Agca's co-conspirators in the attack on the pope. Reportedly Celenk offered three million marks (\$1.2 million) to Agca to shoot the pope and introduced him to

the Bulgarians.

An alleged accomplice of Celenk in the gun-running business, Abuzer Ugurlu, is in prison here and standing trial on smuggling charges.

Turkey also wants the return of Agca from Italy. Agca was sentenced to death in absentia by a Turkish martial law court for murdering a newspaper editor in Istanbul in 1979. Later that year Agca escaped from a top-security military prison and went abroad, including a two-month stay in Bulgaria.

# Vatican denies sending warning letter to Kremlin

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 11 (AP) — The Vatican on Saturday denied a U.S. senator's claim that Pope John Paul II sent a letter to the Kremlin warning that he would return home if the Soviets invaded his native Poland.

That letter, according to some American news reports, allegedly prompted the Soviet Union to organize the attempted assassination of John Paul carried out by Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca.

Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican's chief spokesman said the church did use diplomatic

channels to let the Soviet Union know about the Holy See's "firm preoccupation regarding increasing tensions because of developments in the situation in Poland toward the end of 1980."

However, he denied a claim made by U.S. Sen. Alfonso D'Amato that John Paul had threatened to return home to defend his native country if Soviet troops invaded to crash the now-outlawed Solidarity union.

The New York Republican first made his claims about the letter in September and repeated them in an interview with the Italian

magazine *Panorama*.

"That premise (about the letter) does not correspond to the truth as has been recently claimed by U.S. Sen. Alfonso D'Amato in an interview released by an Italian magazine," Panciroli told reporters.

The spokesman also denied that the American senator was received in the Vatican "for consultations on the attempt on the pope." It was the first time the Vatican directly denied reports of the letter, which were also made by American television network NBC and by the U.K. writer Clarke

# U.N. adopts restrictive satellite television code

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 11 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly Friday adopted a code that would allow direct satellite television broadcasting from one country into another only with the latter's consent.

There was Western opposition, but it was weaker than when the new set of rules was recommended by the assembly's special political committee on Nov. 22. On both occasions, the membership had to go to a vote, abandoning a tradition of adopting such widely applicable agreements by consensus.

When the committee acted, U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichtenstein explained that he was voting against the code because it suggested that the United States should "afford every other state, including totalitarian states, an unconditional veto over this form of broadcasting."

In the committee, the vote was 88-15 with 11 abstentions. In the assembly, it was 107-13 with 13 abstentions. The number of "no" votes dropped because France and Portugal shifted from "no" to "abstain." Many Third World countries abstained from the first tally voted "yes" on the second. The Soviet Union and allies voted "yes." So did China.

Those that voted in the assembly against adoption of the code were the United States, Canada, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Spain, Israel and Japan.

The 15-paragraph code is entitled "principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting." It provides that:

— Broadcasting of that kind should be handled "in a manner compatible with the sovereign rights of states, including the principle of non-intervention."

— Any country planning "to establish or

authorize the establishment of an international direct television broadcasting satellite service" shall give notice to the countries the service is directed toward and enter into talks with them if they so request.

— Such service "shall only be established" after all those conditions have been complied with "and on the basis of agreements and/or arrangements ... in accordance with these principles" and with international telecommunications union rules.

— Such activities should promote the free

## 32 Surinamese said executed

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 11 (AP) — Thirty-two persons were shot dead this week in Surinam "for their role in the latest coup plot" against the former Dutch colony's military regime, reliable sources reported here Friday.

Earlier reports reaching The Hague said 17 political opponents of army strongman Desi Bouterse had been executed. The official Surinam news agency put the figure at 10, but the state-run radio also said a number of detainees had been shot dead "while trying to escape."

The sources here said those killed included trade union leaders Cyril Daal and Fred Derbie and former cabinet minister Andre Kampervoor. Other reports said three lawyers and four journalists were among those executed. Reports reaching here from pro-military sources in Paramaribo, the Surinam capital, said trade union leaders were "cooperating to restore normalcy with the least possible delay." But many wildcat strikes were reportedly continuing.

Col. Desi Bouterse has said that he took complete charge this week to prevent chaos and bloodshed which would have resulted from a coup being plotted by an elitist minority. The army has in fact been in control in Surinam ever since February 1980 when it ousted an elected government.

Col. Bouterse also stepped in last summer, announcing that he had prevented a coup

'dissemination and mutual exchange of information ... and provide recreation with due respect to the political and cultural integrity of states.'

— "Access to the technology in this field should be available to all states without discrimination on terms mutually agreed by all concerned."

— "Special consideration should be given to the needs of the developing countries in the use of international television broadcasting by satellite" to step up their national

development.

— "States should bear international responsibility" for any such broadcasting carried out by them or under their jurisdiction.

— "States conducting or authorizing activities" of that kind should inform the U.N. Secretary-General "to the greatest extent possible of the nature of such activities" and he should relay the information to U.N. specialized agencies, scientists and the public.

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WANTED: Bekir Celenk, who is wanted in Italy for the shooting of the pope, has been arrested in Bulgaria.

# Madrid to bar tourists across Gibraltar border

MADRID, Dec. 11 (Agencies) — British and other foreign tourists will not be allowed across the Gibraltar border, to be partially reopened on Dec. 15, the Spanish government said Saturday. An order in the state bulletin limited crossings to Spaniards and to Gibraltarians and other British subjects resident in the colony. They will be allowed one crossing a day each way, on foot and only through the land border post at the gate closed in 1969, it said.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said on Tuesday the reopening was for humanitarian reasons and he would take steps to avoid any economic loss to Spain. Bringing goods across the border into Spain would be prohibited to protect Ceuta, Spain's North African enclave which is a cheap shopping haven for Spaniards. Spain and Britain agreed Friday to resume talks over sovereignty next spring.

Francisco Franco blockaded Gibraltar in 1969 to put pressure on Britain to negotiate over the colony, claimed by Spain. Gonzalez restated Spain's claim the night he was elected but has said the closed border served no purpose and only divided families. Negotiations planned earlier this year were called off in the tense atmosphere of the Falklands crisis.

Meanwhile, a Spanish general said the decision to open the gate on Dec. 15 will constitute "a new affront to national dignity" unless Britain makes a reciprocal gesture.

Reserve Gen. Francisco Casado Marti, in an article appearing Saturday in the right-wing newspaper *El Akazar*, said the opening of the border to pedestrians will increase smuggling, harm Spanish tourism and will allow residents of the British colony to exploit cheap labor.

# Peking to make African friends

PEKING, Dec. 11 (AFP) — Premier Zhao Ziyang's set to start a major tour of Africa at a time when China is readjusting its foreign policy, strongly stating its support of the Third World and criticizing the "hegemonism" of the two superpowers.

Zhao is to leave Peking on Dec. 19 on a one-month tour taking him to 10 African countries. The tour indicates Peking's desire to develop relations with the Third World in general and especially with Africa, diplomatic sources here said. It is the first tour of its kind by a top Chinese official since Chou En-lai's to nine African countries nearly 20 years ago.

Zhao, right-hand man to China's main leader Deng Xiaoping, will visit successively Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaïre, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

During his meetings with African leaders, Zhao will "probably not hesitate to strike out at both the U.S. and Soviet sides and equally condemn both superpowers," a Western diplomat predicted.

The tour reflects Peking's apparent desire to check the development of Soviet influence in Africa and to present China as the privileged friend of the Third World, diplomatic circles said. They also pointed out the timing of the premier's African trip coincided with major diplomatic maneuvers before the opening of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi, scheduled for early next year. Although China is not a member of the movement, it has an interest in it, especially as it opposes the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, which will be discussed at the summit.

In recent meetings with heads of the diplomatic missions in Peking of the countries he will be visiting, Zhao announced his intention to exchange views "on how to conduct economic cooperation, so as to put sound political relations on a solid economic basis."

China periodically reaffirms its determination to continue economic aid to the Third World, but at the same time stresses the limitations imposed by its own development needs. Diplomatic circles said China's aid to Africa had decreased in recent years. No precise figure was available for the aid, which is estimated at \$2,000 million between 1970 and 1977 before the cutback.

# Law and order worries Soviets

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (R) — Ordinary people in the Soviet Union are now deeply concerned about the decline of law and order, the Communist Party daily *Pravda* said Saturday. Complaints about the situation were contained in an unusual front-page report by *Pravda*, announcing a call by the Politburo for tougher action against crime and corruption.

The report was also exceptional as Politburo sessions, held on Thursdays, are not normally mentioned in the press. Under Leonid Brezhnev's rule, Politburo activities were shrouded in secrecy. The *Pravda* report appeared to be an attempt to popularize the new leadership and show it was working in the public interest, diplomats said.

It also reflected the tougher line on crime and corruption which had been expected of new party chief Yuri Andropov, and the change of style he has introduced.

*Pravda* said the Politburo had discussed letters written from ordinary people all over the country complaining of poor management, embezzlement and a decline in law and order on the streets. *Pravda* said the leadership considered the letters showed a need to "step up the struggle against those who violate public order and against thefts of Socialist property."

People had also criticized many regional governments and it was clear that some were not carrying out their duty correctly, the daily added. Complaints about a decline in law and order had been particularly common in the letters to the leadership and showed that ordinary people were now deeply concerned about this, *Pravda* said.

# Live bullets intercepted

BELFAST, Dec. 11 (AP) — Postal workers intercepted three letters containing live bullets mailed to top officials of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, police reported Saturday.

The bullets, a traditional death threat in Northern Ireland, were sent to Sinn Fein Vice President Gerry Adams, publicity director Danny Morrison and another Sinn Fein member, Martin McGuinness.

# Expert in burglary but not in English

HOUSTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — A U.S. citizen who attended American schools but had to use an interpreter in court has been ordered by a judge to take an English course.

David Sanchez, 19, explained through his bilingual attorney that he went to public schools in Brownsville, Texas, but that he was unable to converse in English. He speaks Spanish. He pleaded guilty to attempted burglary.

State District Judge Ted Poe sentenced him Thursday to three years' probation and a \$500 fine and ordered as a condition of probation that he attend night classes in English.

The judge said Sanchez would be in violation of the probation terms if he had not learned to speak some English in six months. "I can't understand how someone can go through the public school system in this country and not learn English," said Poe. "He and the community are better off if we can all communicate with each other."

Brownsville, on the U.S.-Mexican border, has a large population of Spanish-speaking people. Judge Poe has given unusual sentences before. In February he ordered a Michigan man to stay out of Texas for the length of his two-year probation on a weapons possession charge. The man returned to the state in September and Poe, true to his word, sentenced the man to two years in prison.

Min			Max			Min			Max		
C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	C
Amsterdam	3	37	7	45	rain	Manila	23	73	32	90	clear
Albany	14	57	18	64	clear	Medford City	10	50	32	90	clear
Bahrain	13	55	16	61	clear	Milani	23	74	26	79	cloudy
Bangkok	23	73	31	88	clear	Montreal	7	45	19	66	cloudy
Beirut	10	50	18	64	clear	Moscow	-4	25	-4	25	cloudy
Bogota	8	46	13	54	cloudy	New Delhi	12	54	23	74	clear
Buenos Aires	1	34	5	41	cloudy	New York	-8	18	1	34	cloudy
Calcutta	9	48	20	68	cloudy	Niagara	2	36	18	64	clear
Cairo	18	64	33	91	clear	Olo	1	34	2	36	rain
Cebu	8	46	19	66	cloudy	Paris	4	39	9	48	cloudy
Chengdu	18	64	33	91	clear	Peking	-1	30	10	50	cloudy
Chicago	-4	26	1	35	cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	18	64	28	82	cloudy
Copenhagen	5	41	8	46	rain	Roma	11	52	17	63	rain
Dublin	-1	30	5	41	clear	San Francisco	5	42	14	57	cloudy
Frankfurt	3	37	13	55	rain	Saudi	1	34	4	39	cloudy
Ganew	6	43	11	52	rain	Singapore	24	75	31	88	rain
Helsinki	1	34	3	37	rain	Stockholm	2	36	5	41	rain
Hong Kong	18	64	22	72	clear	Sydney	17	63	23	73	cloudy
Jakarta	24	75	33	91	cloudy	Taipei	17	63	26	79	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	32	90	rain	Tokyo	5	41	19	66	clear
London	2	36	7	45	clear	Toronto	0	32	10	50	cloudy
Los Angeles	14	57	18	64	clear	Vancouver	6	43	13	55	cloudy
Madrid	10	50	16	61	clear	Vienna	7	45	10	50	cloudy

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# Arab news

'B' section

## Britain after Falklands

By Mark S. Smith

LONDON (AP) — At a cafe in Brest recently, French sailors taunted a group of British seamen about the damage French-made Exocet missiles did to Britain's ships in the Falklands War. The British were not amused and fast and furniture flew.

Six months after the Argentine surrender in Port Stanley, the 74-day war to reclaim the Falkland Islands is still an emotional subject for Britons, a source of national pride but also of dispute.

The triumphs and tragedies are relived on front pages and in evening news shows, and there's a steady diet of revelations about how battles were won and lost. Welcome-home parades and memorial services still attract thousands. Money still pours into charities for the widows of the 255 British dead.

"The profound importance of this event cannot be overemphasized," says British Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson, who contends that with the success of British troops in evicting Argentine invaders from the South Atlantic islands, "a new sense of pride in ourselves has been born." Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose opinion poll ratings catapulted during and after the war, says the conflict was a turning point in post-empire British morale.

"A task force showed the way last spring, and our country found its soul," she declared in a speech to London business leaders last month, referring to the ships that set out from Britain on April 7.

Her critics, however, accuse her of cynically capitalizing on the nationalism the conflict aroused. "She has used dead, dying and maimed people to boost her popularity," says Tony Benn, left-wing leader in the opposition Labor Party. The death toll included 712 Argentines.

Another Laborite goes further. In his book *One Man's Falklands*, member of parliament Tam Dalyell accuses Mrs. Thatcher of ordering the torpedoing of the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano* — with the loss of 368 lives — rather than accept a diplomatic solution under which Argentina might have withdrawn its troops. "For Mrs. Thatcher, peace with compromise would have been politically disastrous," he alleges.

The Conservative prime minister is also under attack from critics who say she could have prevented the April 2 Argentine invasion of the islands.

Mrs. Thatcher counters that she found out about Argentina's intentions too late to stop the landing 12,870 kms from the British mainland. But critics say she had ample warning from intelligence sources and from public statements by Argentine leaders.

A special committee appointed by Mrs. Thatcher is investigating this and other questions. What is beyond dispute is the fascination the subject still holds for the British. Fourteen books on the Falklands have been published and more are planned.

Thousands turned out to welcome British servicemen back to the south coast naval port of Plymouth Nov. 12, and the Falklands featured prominently Nov. 15 in Remembrance Day ceremonies, originally a day for honoring British dead in the two World Wars.

The next day, the remains of 64 Falklands War dead arrived back in Britain, having been exhumed at the request of their families. On Dec. 6, nurses who went to the Falklands were saluted at a special memorial service in a London church. The South Atlantic Fund has collected 13.5 million pounds (\$22 million) to benefit families of the Falklands casualties.

Anthony Barnett, a liberal writer opposed to the war, says there's no denying "the powerful feeling of nostalgia and solidarity that the fighting engendered, sentiments that apparently engulfed a majority in all social classes."

Two recent events stirred those emotions most strongly. The first was a United Nations resolution calling for new negotiations on the Falklands passed despite strenuous British opposition. What really irked the British was the American abstention. Mrs. Thatcher said it was "incomprehensible and disappointing."

Then it was disclosed that the French company Aerospatiale was shipping Exocet missiles to Argentina — the weapon that sank the destroyer *HMS Sheffield* and container ship *Atlantic Conveyor*. "An act of betrayal," bellowed lawmaker Walter Johnson, who urged a boycott of French goods. "Shameful" and "cowardly," said the *Sun*, recalling that "twice this century, at bloody cost to ourselves, we have gone to the aid of France in its hour of dire need."

How durable these emotions will prove in the face of a taxing British defense commitment to the far-away colony remains to be seen. Government estimates of the cost of maintaining a garrison on the Falklands — currently 3,500 troops — and enough ships and planes in the area to forestall a new invasion range from 600 to 800 million pounds (\$970 million and \$1.3 billion) for each of the next three years.

## Bitter memory in Argentina

By Douglas Grant Mize

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Falkland Islands War with Britain is a bitter memory of Argentine hopes raised and dashed, official deception, incompetence and impotence.

Three days after surrendering to Gen. Jeremy Moore's forces at Port Stanley, the military junta set a date — March 1984 — for handing power back to civilians at home. The armed forces had refused to do that since seizing control in March 1976. They had successfully resisted growing civilian pressure to retreat from government despite economic programs that had brought recession and poverty to a land of plenty.

But the Falklands debacle left the armed forces little alternative, and the political climate has relegated the war and its aftermath to a secondary plane. "I feel terrible about the kids who died," said one Argentine, a 35-year-old photographer. "But if we would have won, we would have had these damned military men in government for five more years. Really, we came out of it all right."

On the walls of downtown buildings are the militaristic posters showing bullet-riddled British flags. The martial music and the song "March on the Malvinas" that flooded the airwaves are back on the shelf in the studios of the state-controlled broadcast apparatus.

The walls are now painted with political graffiti and peppered with posters lauding Peronists, radicals, intransigents or any of a score of partisan organizations. The radio carries interviews with political union leaders who were pushed a year ago.

A half dozen times since the surrender, citizens have taken to the streets in thousands to express their dissatisfaction with military rule. They have not met with the tear gas, truncheons, rubber bullets and paddy wagons that greeted them in previous attempts to rally.

The generals proposed a series of accords covering the missing people, government corruption and the Falklands War, apparently in hopes of insuring that the military would not be the subject of future civilian investigations. The accords were adamantly rejected by the vast majority of political parties and all labor organizations.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1982

Arabnews Features

PAGE B 1

# American media sanctify Israeli crime

By Jim Taylor

"Crime does not pay." That's a statement or a quotation you've heard all your life. J. Edgar Hoover, in his days at the FBI, tried his best to make crime a non-paying proposition. But in many cases, if not most, crime does pay, especially when committed on an international scale. The most thoroughly blatant case reaching such proportions that figure writers of this historical period are going to be stunned senseless by it, is happening right now in the Middle East. And it has been going on for over 30 years.

I refer to the Zionists of Israel, who dispossessed four million Palestinians in 1948; taking their land, homes, orchards, businesses, property and bank accounts — without ever paying them anything at all in return. For these unfortunate Arabs, who had been there for six thousand years, it meant losing everything to alien intruders from all over the world. No one, except the U.S., ever said it was right to displace the entire population of a country so that another group of people could have a homeland. Nations have been conquered since the beginning of time. But never before has a crime of this magnitude ever been given such a white-wash to make it respectable. But a gigantic propaganda campaign in the United States has practically sanctified this international criminal act until even such war criminals as the infamous Prime Minister Begin of Israel are now deemed not only respectable but even saints by the average uninformed Christian American citizen.

But what irritates me most about this entire evil affair is the fact that the criminals have been richly rewarded for their most heinous crimes by the American taxpayers. At the same time, the innocent victims of this wholesale crime of the century, the Palestinians, are still treated like criminals in squalid refugee camps. Allow me to explain this to you fully. And in a way with facts and figures you can easily understand. During 1981, economic, military and other types of welfare for Israel from the U.S. was quoted in various reports as somewhere between three and eight billion dollars. Actually, it was much more because most aid to the Zionists is kept hidden from the American public. However, to keep it simple, let's say that only three to eight billion went to Israel last year directly from the pockets of you taxpayers. Now that was your most generous contribution to the Israelis, the criminal aggressors. That's what you paid them for continuing to murder people, such as in the Lebanon "non-invasion" That was your reward to the Zionists.

Let's analyze that. What it boils down to is that you paid untold billions of dollars — so many billions that Congress is never going to allow you to find out the total amount — to the criminals. For several million victims you shelled out a mere \$42,528. How far do you think that small donation went toward feeding, clothing and maintaining sanitary facilities for the victims of Zionist aggression? I hate to keep repeating myself, but you were extremely generous to the criminals but rather tightfisted with the victims. If you thought the Hincley verdict was unjust, how much justice do you see in this mammoth fraud of rewarding the very people who have caused all the trouble in the Mideast?

I have visited the squalid refugee camps of the victims of Israeli aggression in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. It is not a splendid sight. Many of them were wounded during Israeli wars of aggression. Many others are victims of Israeli torture chambers at concentration camps where the Zionists use the same methods for extracting information as the Nazis and the KGB. I've seen the deformed hands of Palestinians whose fingernails were pulled out by General Ariel Sharon's butchers. And since you never read about this in *The New York Times*, you may want independent verification. You can quite easily do this by contacting Dr. Israel Shabak at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was chairman of the Israeli League for Civil and Human Rights. Or write to Mrs. Felicia Langer, an Israeli attorney who has many times defended accused and tortured Palestinians in Zionist courts. I don't need to explain why none of this ever has appeared in the controlled U.S. press. You have to actually see these camps to get a vivid picture of them. The humiliation of these pitiful, displaced people,



CLEARING THE RUINS: A resident of Damour, 10 miles south of Beirut, watches as a bulldozer clears the ruins of wrecked houses near a preserved mosque in the center of the city.

who have had long contact with human misery, is actually beyond my words. They are foreigners stranded in a strange country, who are unable to pull themselves out of forced poverty. Beneath their tattered clothes and badly-healed broken bones may lie a student of the Qur'an with a mind that is a gift of the God. To see the deeply-furrowed, time-scarred faces of men who are old before their time pouring over their tea and small portions of tasteless food is to get a glimpse of another world — a world of resignation, hopelessness and utter despair — created for them by the cruellest people who ever walked on the face of this earth, the Zionists, who had plenty of assistance from the American taxpayers.

Everyone of these ill-fated individuals is marked for life. They are marked because each and every one of them has lost at least one close relative to the Israeli death squads of Begin or his predecessors. As I stood gazing down at the bowed figures of the elderly people engaged in study and prayer, my eyes focused on the wrinkled face of an old woman in this poverty-stricken setting. Then her face began to fade from my sight, and in its stead (through my mind's eye) I envisioned the sad, Irish face of my own mother who died while I was far away and before I could reach her. As I stared at the hostile desert sand beneath my feet, I was reminded how very much I have often wished I could just see the time-worn face of my own mother one more time. Only then could I gain some small insight into how these poor Palestinian Arabs must feel about their loved ones whom they will never see again because of Begin's inhuman terrorists, armed and lavishly supplied by the United States. It is dehumanizing enough to see gray-haired, bearded, sad, old men who have tasted only the bitterness of life but who still keep their faith in the Almighty while clinging to their prayer beads; but it is even worse to watch the shabbily-dressed children, who should be living in a world of peace and love. To watch these children at play, undisturbed by the turmoil and filth around them, is to wonder why decent Americans allow themselves to be used by Israel to continually push back the Arabs and render more of them homeless in their own native land. By the way, no Arab leader ever said in 1948, "that they would push the Zionists into the sea." That trite phrase was made up by an Israeli press agent and the Zionists have been capitalizing on it ever since.

Malnutrition is prevalent in all these camps. As one Arab predicted, "if we do not die from Israeli guns, then we slowly weaken and starve." So it is. People so close to death still maintain a dignity about it. Of course, there is actually nothing beautiful about a squalid refugee camp but there is something restful and inspiring about the Arab view of death. For those who die each day, they feel no sorrow. Whether death means eternal sleep or eternal life, those who have left our side of life, having passed into the arms of a pitiless death, repose in a condition which should give survivors no cause for anxiety on account of their beloved dead. In the most pathetic chapter of *The Old Curiosity Shop*, in which storyteller Charles Dickens tells of the death of Little Nell, he makes the schoolmaster utter these words of wisdom, on which all who mourn for their dead may well ponder. "If," said he, "one deliberate wish expressed in solemn terms above the bed could call her back to life, which of us would utter it?" And as I watched, in this camp I am describing, the untimely death of a little Arab girl about the age of Dickens' Little Nell, I was thinking that Zionist and American leaders who caused all this should be made to come to this camp and witness what I have seen happen here. Then we would find out if our leaders could sleep at night with this on their conscience or if they really are total monsters.

But some readers will ask, don't the Zionists deserve the land they stole from the rightful owners. No, because 98 percent of the Jews now in what is called Israel did not descend from the Hebrews of 2,000 years ago. Almost all European Jews now in Israel descended from tribes which took up the Hebrew religion in the eighth and ninth centuries. Their ancestors never at any time saw the light of day in Palestine during their previous history on this earth. A ceaseless stream of American propaganda has led you to actually believe that all Palestinians are terrorists and that the Zionists are the good guys wearing the white hats like President Reagan wore in his Western movie days. Let's examine the facts and discount the emotionally-related propaganda lies. The terrorists of the official government of Israel have tortured thousands of innocent Palestinians in prisons which no reporter has ever seen. There is not one single authenticated case of a single Jew ever being tortured by the Arabs throughout history.

You've read a thousand times in your daily newspapers that the PLO in Lebanon broke the ceasefire 150 times before the invasion. This is a total fabrication. The PLO knew that a vastly superior force was massed on the borders so they never fired a shot at Israel for six months prior to the invasion so as not to provoke the Israelis even when Israel repeatedly bombed them. When this failed to provoke a reaction by the PLO, the Zionists invaded Lebanon anyway under the flimsy excuse that the PLO shot their ambassador in London. Yet New Scotland Yard in London stated that the PLO had nothing to do with this attack which was carried out by two Iranians, one Jordanian and one Syrian. Israel's enemies are many and the PLO is not the only one they have to worry about. You hear constant propaganda about the PLO killing Israelis. Look at the facts. They have no chance to do this. Israel is an armed camp on all sides and has America's latest methods of detecting a movement on the desert 20 miles distant. The PLO was pushed back so far into Lebanon that all they could do was to sometimes fire aimlessly into the edge of Northern Israel. With weapons manufactured in the 1950s, they never did hit anything. In the past eight years before the invasion, the PLO had killed only one Israeli and injured four others. The PLO was never a threat to Israel even in the remotest sense of the term. Besides it is their land that Israel holds. They only want their own property returned. The Israeli air force is larger than the combined air forces of England, France and West Germany. The PLO has not one aircraft of any kind. So how could they damage Israel?

Still believe that crime doesn't pay? It does! You, Americans pay Israel very well for it, billions of dollars each year to commit unlawful acts of violence against innocent people. I have a question. If the Israelis are so smart, so brilliant and so capable as American newspaper editorials keep telling us; then why is it that they are unable to support themselves? Why do they have to be totally subsidized by the American people from cradle to grave? If these people are such a genius race, why can't they do without American help? And, another thing, if the Arabs are so inefficient and stupid, as the Zionists tell us; then how come when Palestinians ran Palestine they never needed any help from the U.S. or any other country?

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## Sri Lankan experiments

# Papaya finds place in modern medicine

By Mallika Wanigasundara

COLOMBO (Depthnews) — From the breakfast table to the patient's bed, papaya has finally taken its long-due place in modern medicine.

Papaya (*Carica papaya* or papaw in English) is one of the more common fruits found on the breakfast table across Asia. Who would have thought the golden yellow fruit could turn out to be an antibiotic and a breast milk stimulant?

Experiments conducted in Sri Lanka have shown both results. Green and ripe papaya paste applied to ulcers or wounds has been found to heal them. Boiled green papaya given to lactating mothers induces a more abundant flow of valuable milk.

These results, in fact, are not new to medicine in Sri Lanka. Papaya's curative properties as a herbal medicine have been known since time immemorial in Ayurveda, the indigenous system of medicine still widely practiced in this island, especially in rural areas.

But with the popularity — and "convenience" — of mass-produced modern antibiotics and the drift toward using Western drugs, many herbal medicines, though cheap and effective, have gone out of vogue.

In olden times, Ayurvedic physicians have used poultices of the papaya leaf in the treat-

ment of cancerous growths, wounds and ulcers. Lactating mothers ate boiled raw papaya to increase the flow of milk.

Western doctors are just discovering it. The ripe fruit is a good laxative and it is known to help digestion. Children are given ripe papaya when they are constipated.

A Sri Lankan doctor, S.J. Wimalawansa of the Department of Biochemistry, at the University of Peradeniya, has found in his experiments that green and ripe papaya can be used to cure ulcers. When he was district medical officer in a provincial hospital he found that the institution had run out of antibiotics. He then tried out the ancient remedies and found them to be effective.

Dr. Wimalawansa chose 104 patients who had ulcers 5-10 centimeters in diameter. Some of the wounds were infected with maggots for lack of treatment. He then ground the green papayas into a paste, cleaned the wounds carefully and applied the paste on the ulcers.

After 24 hours he removed the paste and for the next three days he applied the ripe papaya paste. To his amazement the ulcers responded. Within 12 to 48 hours he found that the wounds had started healing. It took 5-10 days for the ulcers to heal completely. The trials he conducted did not involve patients not given the paste and more experiments are now being made.

This could mean that a part of the millions of rupees that are being spent by the country on antibiotics import of their manufacture can be saved. At least antibiotics used for the treatment of ulcers can be lessened with more papaya paste used instead.

As is so well known, antibiotics often have side effects. Vitamin B and plenty of liquid must be taken along with them. Otherwise, patients can end up with itchy skins or ulcerated mouths. Often, patients neglect to do so when they are told by the doctors. Sometimes doctors in their hurry fail to advise the patient on this important aspect. Papaya is unlikely to have this kind of side effect.

Recently the *Ceylon Medical Journal* reported other tests which have shown that green papaya boiled with two parts of vinegar and one part of water when given to lactating mothers induced an abundant supply of milk. This was found to be so even in the case of breasts which were completely dry.

The liquid is given to the mothers in doses of one or two teaspoons. An external application can also be made on the breasts. Unbelievably, Drs. Chris Uragoda and Lakshman Ranasinghe found that local applications produced "a transient limpid liquid even in virgin breasts."

The doctors say that this effect of papaya was known and was tried by Australian doctors in the last century. It has been recorded

in the Australian Medical Gazette of 1887. The papaya which grows abundantly in Sri Lanka and most Asian countries is a native of the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies and Brazil.

Apart from the ancient Ayurvedic books, papaya's curative properties have been dealt with in the Sinhalese *Materia Medica* and in *Ceylon and Indian Medicinal Plants* by J.P.C. Chandrasena published at the turn of the century.

Papaya fruits, papain (or the milky juice) and the leaves have been used both internally and for local application in herbal medicine. It has been used in the cure of spleen and liver enlargements.

The green papaya was boiled and given to women who suffered from excessive menstruation. It was also used as a herbal ingredient in the treatment of bleeding piles, ulcers of the urinary organs and dyspepsia. The milky juice from the papaya tree was applied to warts to remove them. It is a remedy for ringworm and scorpion bites are effectively treated with it.

In households, papaya and papain are equally useful. Papain is used in the manufacture of soap. Before the invention of soap in Sri Lanka the crushed leaves were used for washing. In the kitchen it is a handy meat tenderizer and beats the chemical softeners that are used by big processors. Papain is found to act not only on muscular tissues but on connective tissues as well.

## Transplants for diabetics

LONDON, (LPS) — Pancreatic transplants may soon be a more feasible therapy for diabetics. Diabetics are sick because cells in their pancreas which normally produce the hormone insulin are faulty. The ideal solution would be to replace these instead of having to resort to regular insulin injections. But so far attempts to do this by giving the patient a new pancreas have largely failed.

First the drugs normally used to stop the body rejecting its new pancreas are not ideal. They tend to aggravate the diabetes, and so the new pancreas has to do extra work just when it is at its most vulnerable.

Also, surgeons have tried to stop the pancreas's digestive juices from escaping from the organ because it was feared they could damage surrounding tissues. But in the long-term these have damaged the pancreas.

Now surgeons at the Addenbrooke Hospital in Cambridge think they have overcome these difficulties. One middle-aged man is now doing well after an operation in which the pancreas was connected to his intestines to allow the digestive juices to drain away naturally.

# Another Look

## Kremlinologist muddles the water

By Robert Youkum

Q: Mr. Gnosko, you have been described as "one of the best-known but least-informed Kremlinologists in the country." Now, I would like to —

A: No, no! You've got it backward. I have been described as "one of the least-known but best-informed Kremlinologists in the country."

Q: Oops! Sorry about that. Now then, at a time like this, when the Soviet Union is in a period of transition that can affect the future of the entire world, your views must be sought by nearly everyone.

A: Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, shortly before this interview I was on the "Live at Five" program, and before that —

Q: "Live at Five?"

A: That's right. It's a radio program in Hobart, Oklahoma. They interviewed me by telephone. Before that I had a lengthy session with the editors of *Scratch* magazine, which is published by the Win, Place, and Show folks. And —

Q: I think we'd better get on with the interview, Mr. Gnosko. Some people have said that the death of Leonid Brezhnev marks the end of an era. Do you agree?

A: Yes and no.

Q: Is that all? Can't you elaborate?

A: It seems obvious. It's the end of the Brezhnev era, but it's not the end of the era of rule by old men. Last week, when the 75-year-old Soviet leader died, the gerontocracy moved swiftly to prolong its grip on power as Andropov took over Mr. Brezhnev's base as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Q: Didn't I read that last sentence, word for word, in *The New York Times*?

A: I wouldn't be surprised. They steal a lot of my stuff.

Q: Mmmm.

A: Of course, it's possible that the ancient group might soon be replaced by men in their fifties who entered politics after Stalin's death in 1953, thus escaping the paralyzing effects of mass police terror and participation in the dictator's crimes.

Q: That also sounds familiar.

A: It was in *Time* magazine. They also steal from me.

Q: I'd be grateful if you could provide some insights on the Kremlin that haven't already appeared elsewhere. My readers expect original material.

A: I see. I was just going to say that Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma, but I suppose your readers might have seen that before, too.

Q: Of course! Even schoolchildren have heard that classic line by Winston Churchill. Let me ask another question. Do you think that President Reagan made a mistake in not attending Brezhnev's funeral?

A: He didn't go!

Q: Do you mean to tell me you didn't know that President Reagan sent Vice President Bush to represent him?

A: I explained that I've been very busy. We Kremlinologists are the hottest item on the interview and lecture circuit. Now and then a news item slips by me.

Q: Well, now that you do know, what do you think? Was it a mistake?

A: On one hand, it was a mistake because Reagan lost a great opportunity to make a gesture of friendship to the new leader and the Soviet people. On the other hand, we shouldn't put our faith in empty gestures. It's deeds that matter.

Q: I should have known better than to ask, but I'll try another. How do you see the new Soviet boss, Yuri Andropov?

A: With great difficulty. I haven't even been able to reach his secretary.

Q: No, what I meant was do you see him as a man who will continue the policy of heavy censorship and repression? Or as a closet liberal who will adapt to changing circumstances?

A: I won't know until I see him. That's the first question I intend to ask.

Q: I hope you learn more from him than I have from you. Good bye.

A: Oh. Is the interview over?

Q: Let me put it this way, Gnosko. I learned more about the Soviet Union from those one-minute TV newsbreaks than I did from you.

A: That's because they steal from me, too.

## STRESS EFFECT ON EXECUTIVES



By Peter J.

Steinerohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinerohn: I'm trying to save my husband from overworking. He's an executive in a manufacturing plant in our city. He says he needs no saving. He knows many coworkers, with less responsibility, who complain more of ulcers, attacks of gout, high blood pressure and other illnesses than his fellow executives. "I work hard, but I love my work," he says. "If I had to go to same boring job every day, then you'd have reason to worry about my health." Isn't it true that executives who are under work strain are more susceptible to heart attacks, for instance, than other workers who do not have high level responsibility? Mrs. F.

Dear Mrs. F.: We are changing our minds about several diseases. We used to think that the rich and overfed were the prime targets for gout. Not so. Ulcer? Only the very busy, stressful executives were more likely to suffer. Not so. The apparently placid farm boy working behind a plow may be as likely to develop ulcers as the high-powered businessman tied to his briefcase. What it seems to come down to is this: boredom in one's work is often a greater threat to one's health than working hard in a job one enjoys for its stimulation and recognition. Heart attacks? The cause is tied in more with smoking, overeating, untreated high blood pressure than with one's job.

MEDICALETTERS  
(Replies to and from readers)

Dear Dr. Steinerohn: My wife says our 9-year-old son is making a nervous wreck out of her. He's always fighting with the other kids and is difficult to control around the house. Do you think this problem deserves a visit to our son's pediatrician? Mr. G.

Dear Mr. G.: Yes. He will have to decide whether your son is going

through some "normal" difficult phase of growing up. If not, then hyperactivity is a possible reason for his behavior. Treatment for this condition is usually effective in making the child happier and more manageable.

Dear Dr. Steinerohn: My wife was doing fairly well by taking aspirin for her rheumatoid arthritis. But, the doctor changed to other medicine and she has become depressed and cries easily. This is unusual because she usually is a cheerful person. Is it the medicine? — Mr. D.

Dear Mr. D.: Does her doctor know of the change? Better tell him. In some patients, treatment with steroids (if he has prescribed this medication for your wife) can produce such side effects.

Dear Dr. Steinerohn: Shouldn't conscientiousness be rewarded? For over three years, I've been taking pills for my high blood pressure. They've kept it under control. But, lately, I've suddenly developed a dislike for this daily routine. What do you think of my taking a "vacation" from the medicine? I'd enjoy being free of pills for at least a month. — Mrs. H.

Dear Mrs. H.: You've already been rewarded with a blood pressure that's behaving. Your desire to play hooky will pass. I hope you don't undo all the good results. Sudden interruption of treatment with antihypertensive medication may produce a rise in your pressure with serious results.

(Tomorrow: Hemorrhoids are no joke)

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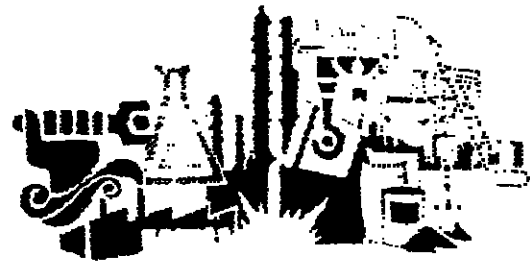
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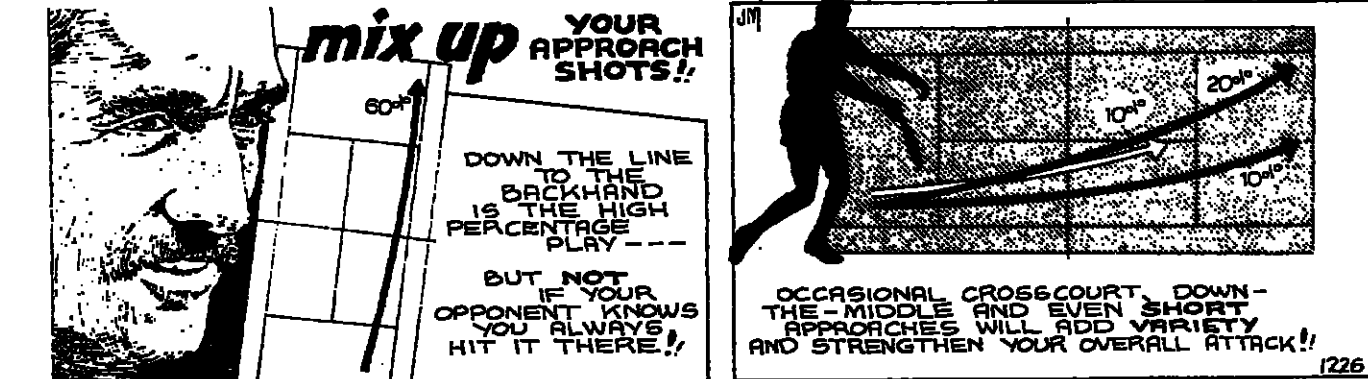


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